

# The Northwest

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## CROPS AND GEOLOGY IN WESTERN DAKOTA.

DICKINSON, DAK., Sept. 20, 1885.

To the Editor of *The Northwest Magazine*:

Your NORTHWEST seems to have an ever-increasing interest. Your description of Oregon and Washington was so lucid, terse and correct that it seemed to take me back to my old home, and you wisely refrained from stating the enormous size of the giant fir and other large trees. They are too large to tell to unenlightened downeasters. The same may be said of some of the enormous productions of this grand country.

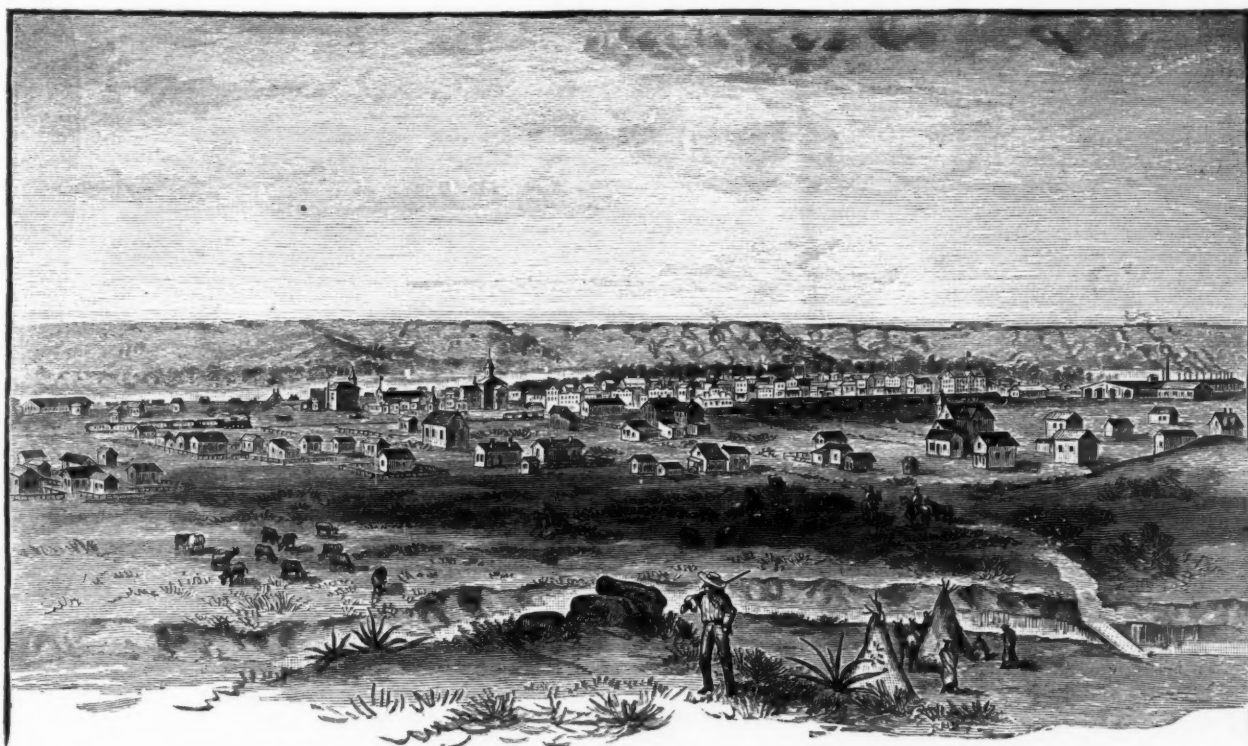
The extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, of the past season have been unfavorable to crops, yet we have fared better than in older states east. Our

good opinion heretofore expressed of this highly favored country. Our market is good, climate remarkably healthful, wild cattle graze their own food and come through fat beef in the spring, and for diversified farming and stock raising combined, I know of no country equal to this, yet Oregon and Washington are excellent. The geology of this country is very interesting. In digging wells, buffalo bones, in a good state of preservation, are found quite deep. Mr. Stone found a bone of the hock joint of a buffalo in his well, twenty-seven feet below the surface, in a good state of preservation. Much of our coal and the petrified wood shows by the grain, knots, forks and roots that it was from the same varieties of wood now growing in the country.

Some of the coal veins have a plentiful sprinkling of gum, or resin, that burns with a bright flame when

combustion being most perfect in the deepest veins, where it is quite black and brittle, while near the surface of the ground it is brown and looks as much like wood as coal. Our butts are all drift and there is only occasionally a hill in sight that produced the wood for our coal, and there you can often find stumps standing thickly as they grew, some of them indicating very large trees. The water of this great lake must have been well charged with hydrofluoric acid of silica to cause the petrifications. The rich alluvial soil got thoroughly saturated with it, and readily yields it up as plant food, which makes our wonderful stiff straw. How long the great lake bed has been drained and how long a buffalo bone will remain firm and sound seventeen to twenty-seven feet below the surface is a computation too much for me. My object in giving the above facts and theory is to interest some competent geologist to let in some scientific light and help us out of our darkness.

S. PELTON.



MONTANA.—VIEW OF GLENDIVE IN THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY. [From a sketch by John Passmore.]

wheat is turning out sixteen to thirty bushels, that weighs sixty to sixty-four pounds per bushel. Oats forty to ninety-one bushels, on land that has been tilled three seasons; newer land yields less. Yet sod deeply broke, five to six inches, and thoroughly harrowed, yields a heavy crop. But very few of our farmers have tried the deep breaking and thorough harrowing. I broke five inches and planted corn with a hand planter, between the furrows, May 30th, and have just harvested about sixty bushels per acre of choice corn. After planting, I harrowed up the surface fine, and it held the moisture as well as old, mellow land. Our farmers will soon learn that good work pays best; yet last year some good crops were raised on shallow broke sod, but this season such crops are light. Still I see no reason to change the

ignited with a match. The harder and firmer coal shows the hard varieties of wood to be its origin. Our petrifications are all quartz, flint or agate. The straw of our grain has a wonderful stiffness. The heaviest rains fail to lodge the tallest grain. From the above I draw the following conclusions: First, at no remote time this was a dense and heavy timbered country, possibly some prairie, as there were buffalo here. I find no sign of upheaval, yet from some cause this country was suddenly transformed into a vast lake. The violence of the waves and currents broke off and uprooted the timber, and deposited it in pockets all over the bed of the lake, and the drifting soil from the mountains and shores covered it with rich soil to various depths, where it became partially carbonized by slow degrees. The

GLENDIVE—In our August number, in connection with other illustrations of Montana towns, we gave a picture of Glendive with which the citizens of that enterprising place were justly dissatisfied. The picture was on such a small scale that it gave a very inadequate idea of the town. Being always willing to correct our mistakes at our own expense we have had a new sketch made and engraved on wood by Marr & Richards, of Milwaukee, whose engravings of Walla Walla, Dayton and other towns in our recent issues have been much admired. Glendive is the gateway of the Yellowstone Valley, and as a trading point of much present importance and great promise of future development is entitled to be well represented in the pages of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

## WINONA.

## The Prosperous "Gate City" of Southern Minnesota.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

I.  
A GENERAL VIEW.

I remember when I was a boy, setting type in a country printing office in Northern Ohio, often to have set up the word Winona as the name of a new town in the far confines of civilization that was beginning to make something of a stir in the West, because of the rapid way it was growing up in the wilderness. That was in the latter part of the "fifties." There is nothing like sticking type to give a young fellow geographical knowledge. The names, laboriously spelled out letter by letter, as the little pieces of metal are picked up, are impressed indelibly upon the mind. About that time a man came to our village who had actually traveled on the Upper Mississippi, and had been to Winona. He had a great deal to say of the beauty of the scenery—the forest-clad hills, the catellated sandstone bluffs, the limpid river, Lake Pepin's long expanse, the Indians, who sometimes traded beaver skins with the whites for blankets and tobacco, and sometimes threatened to drive them out of the country, and the Falls of St. Anthony. Yes, he had actually been as far as the falls, this intrepid traveler. How we boys admired him as he sat in a broken-backed chair talking to the editor, and how we wished we could travel, too, and go as far west as the Upper Mississippi.

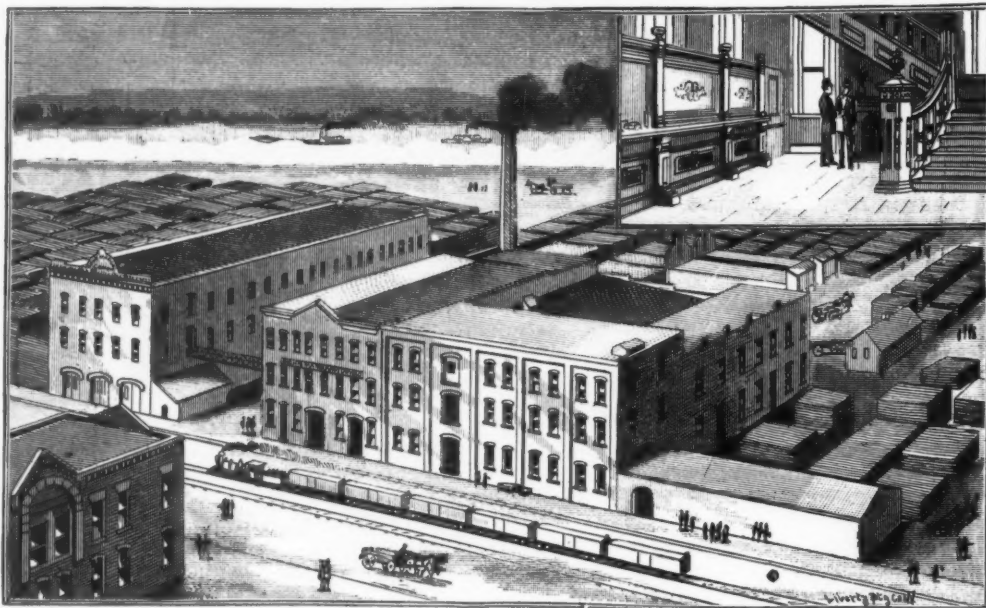
In later years, after the war, I heard of Winona chiefly from William Windom, its most eminent citizen. Him I knew first as a member of the House, in Washington, then as senator and then as Secretary of the Treasury under the brief and tragic administration of President Garfield. "William Windom, of Winona," had a pleasant alliterative sound and the name of the town was naturally remembered in connection with that of the man. A remarkable man is Windom, and a remarkably successful career he has had. He would have been President instead of Garfield if Conkling, in the convention of 1880, had not insisted on sticking to Grant to the end and refusing a compromise. He does not look older than fifty to-day, and yet he entered Congress as long ago as 1859. There are now left in congressional service only three men who date back as far as Win-

dom's first term—Dawes, Morrill and Sherman. He has come back to Winona to live after four years' absence in the East and in Europe, and is still young enough to have a second political career among the possibilities of his future.

I confess to a feeling of surprise at the importance of Winona's industries. That it was a handsome place, I knew, for the fame of its beauty has spread far beyond the borders of Minnesota; but I did not expect to find two miles of river frontage lined with extensive manufacturing concerns. The lumber interests of the place are second in the State only to those of Minneapolis. The piles of boards

Let us reserve the manufacturing concerns for fuller mention further on, and climb the steep, wooded hills back of the city, to take in the whole scene of urban activity at a single view. An admirable place for a large town, truly! The ground is almost level, sloping just enough for drainage, on one side towards the river, on the other towards a lake or slough that lies at the foot of the hills. The town plat is in the shape of a long parallelogram, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles. There is deep water all along the city's front, so that steamboats can land at all the mills and factories. Here the Mississippi is a placid stream, its

waters seemingly blue when they reflect blue skies, but in reality a light coffee color, from the stain of sawdust and swamps of cedar and tamarack derived from its upper channels, one or two hundred miles distant. On the abrupt slopes of the high hills which bound the valley on either side the green of the forests is illuminated with the bright gold of the poplar's foliage and the ruddy glow of the sumac. Here and there a sandstone cliff juts out like a formidable buttress from the line of the hills. This railroad which runs parallel with the river and just at the city's back door, is the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee &



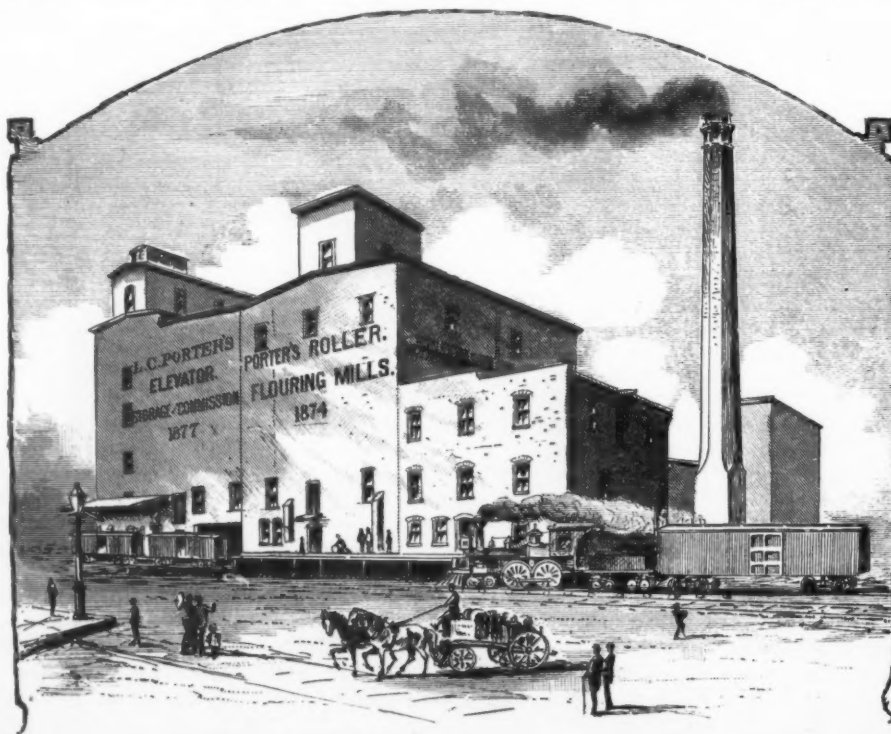
WINONA.—WORKS OF THE BOHN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

and planks cover an aggregate area as great as that of a good-sized farm, and the piles are from twenty to forty feet high, too. If the boards were placed side by side, there would be enough of them, I should estimate, to convert a whole township into a skating rink. The flour milling interest is next in importance, sending its product to New England and to Old England. Wagons and carriages are made in large numbers. There is a big harvester works, a plow factory, and numerous other busy industries.

St. Paul. On that great iron drawbridge which spans the Mississippi cross the trains on one of the principal lines of the Chicago & Northwestern system. Cutting through the upper end of the city, this line runs due west across Southern Minnesota and Dakota to the Missouri River at Pierre. On the same bridge enters the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, which runs eastwardly across Wisconsin to Green Bay. The Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are not single line

roads, but great network systems of roads ramifying through Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Each company owns over 5,000 miles of track. Winona enjoys the advantage of being one of the intersecting, competing points of these gigantic transportation systems.

Our hilltop does not enable us to see much of the city, except its outlines, for it is all embowered in tall trees. The first settlers were lovers of trees. They planted elms, maples and poplars as soon as they built houses, and their successors have followed their example, so that as fast as the town grew the rows of shade trees stretched out with the advancing streets, in double or quadruple lines. How much the residence portion of the place resembles the best part of Minneapolis! Here are the same wide, sandy streets, bordered with ribbons of lawn on either side of the plank sidewalks; here are the long



WINONA.—THE L. C. PORTER ROLLER MILL AND ELEVATOR.



vistas of enlacing boughs; here are the pretty houses with their yards, shrubbery and flowers, each with its home-like individuality of aspect. Everything bespeaks a quiet, comfortable, respectable home life. Two or three miles of street car tracks afford convenient local transit. The school buildings are conspicuous for their size and attractive architecture, the chief of them being a State Normal School for the training of teachers. The Catholics have a convent and school in a new building which, for size, excels all structures in the city. The high character of the Winona schools, and the advantages of the place for the residence of pupils, make the city a widely-known educational centre, and draws pupils to it from smaller towns and from farmers' families throughout a large part of Southern Minnesota.

I see by Secretary Phelps's very readable Board of Trade report that Winona has fifteen churches. One of them, the First Congregational, has an edifice not surpassed for architectural beauty by any church-building in St. Paul. There is a good water-works system, with a tall monumental stand pipe of brick, and five electric light towers shed luminous rays on the town. The tower system of lighting, by the way, is not an unqualified success, and is supplemented by lamps hung across the principal streets. The electric light makes such black shadows that it seems only to intensify the darkness beneath the foliage of the trees which abound in all the residence streets. To fully light the streets of a town with electricity would cost more than to use gas for the purpose. Nevertheless, the gleaming flames on the tall iron towers (their supports in shadow and invisible) make a very pretty effect, looking like great planets burning in the near heavens.

I must not forget to mention, among other commendable features of Winona, the public library of 3,000 volumes, soon to be housed in a building of its own, and a word may properly be said for that old, rambling, but very comfortable hostelry, the Huff House, which dates, in part, back to the beginning of the town and has dispensed good cheer for thirty years. The intricacies of its construction, half wood and half brick, are past finding out, but the beds are good, the cooking liberal and palatable, and the wide piazza, with its big arm chairs, a capital lounging place for lazy guests on a warm September afternoon.

## II.

### HISTORY AND REMINISCENCE.

It is always interesting to look into the reason for the existence of a successful town. How did it come to be built just at this place? How did it get ahead of its rivals? What was the secret of its

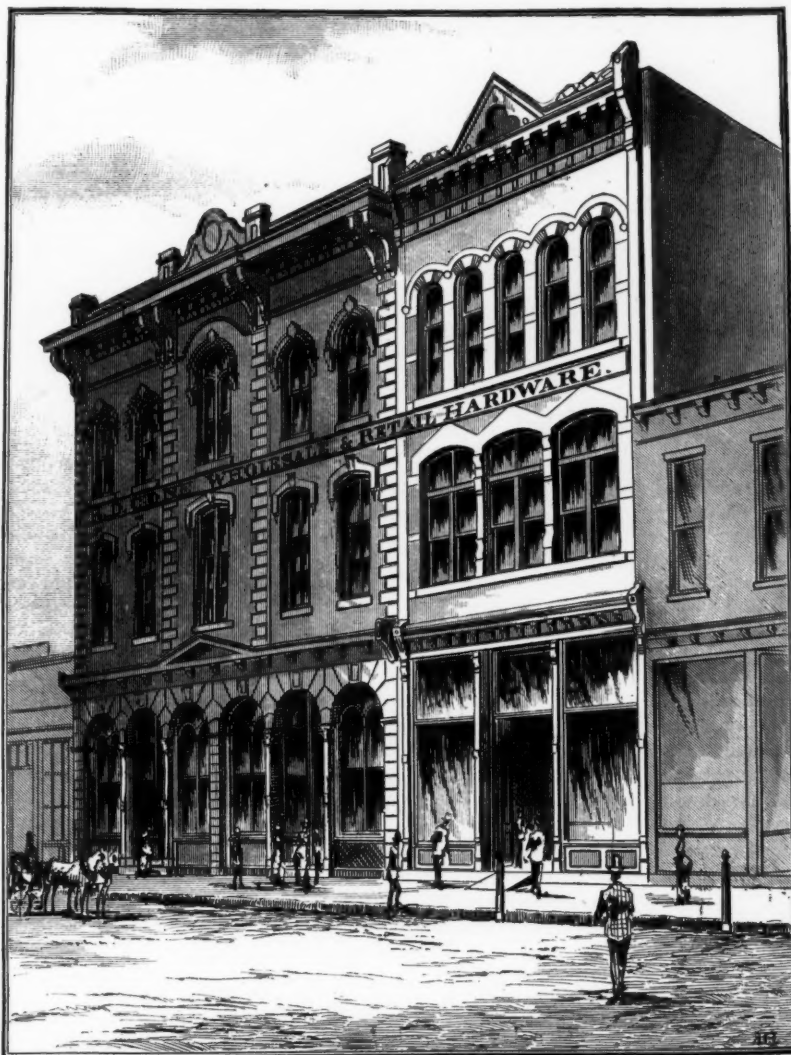
growth? In the case of Winona these questions are easily answered. It stands on what was originally a prairie, between the steep hills and the river—a prairie long enough, broad enough, and high enough above overflow naturally to suggest a townsite to the many shrewd men who cruised up and down the

sible by wagon roads. Wabasha prairie, as the site of Winona was called, was early noticed by steamboat men and traders. Capt. Orrin Smith, a river captain known to all the settlers on the Upper Mississippi, selected the townsite and had it laid out, in company with Erwin H. Johnson, in 1852. He named it from the Indian girl who, legends said, jumped from Maiden Rock on Lake Pepin to escape marrying against her will. There were two stories current among the Indians as to the fate of the girl, one that she was killed, and another that she escaped and run away with the brave of her choice, and that they "lived happily ever afterwards," after the manner of lovers in the good old-fashioned novels of the days before fiction became analytical, philosophic and realistic.

I have seen a picture of Winona as it looked in 1854, which shows only four buildings. In December, 1855, however, it boasted of eight hundred souls. The year 1856 was one of remarkable growth; railroads had reached the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, and immigration began to pour into the new regions of Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. It was then that Winona got its *sobriquet* of the "Gate City." It was in reality the gate to Minnesota—the first considerable town reached by emigrants on their way up the river, and the outfitting point for all the rich prairie regions lying west of it. That year a count showed 3,000 people in the town, but when winter set in about half of them left. Town-lot speculation ran high that year. An old resident, talking about that epoch in Winona's history, told me the following incident: William Windom and Judge Wilson were law partners, and had an office down on the levee. There was a vacant corner lot on Second Street near their office which took their fancy. One day they saw the owner, who lived somewhere in the

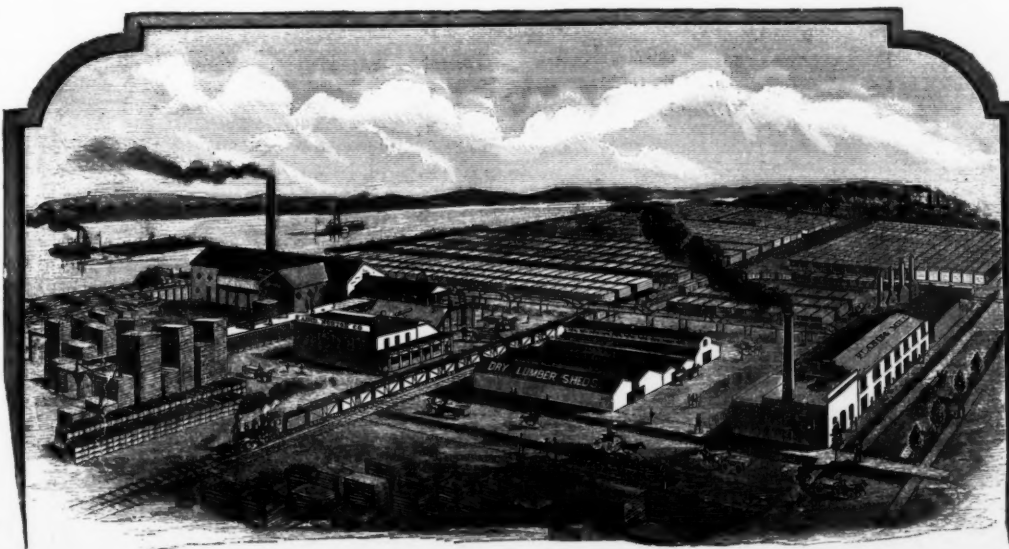
East, walking past to take a steamboat bound down the river. They hailed him, and asked him if he wanted to sell the lot. He replied that he did not object if he got his price, but the boat was about leaving, and there was no time to make a deal. "What's your price?" asked Windom. "Fifteen hundred dollars; five hundred cash, and the balance

in a year at ten per cent." "It will take the boat half an hour to wood up," said Wilson; "come into the office and we'll make out the papers." So the sale was consummated. Next day a man called at the law office. "Heard you bought that corner lot just above here," he said. "I meant to buy it. What will you take for it?" "Three thousand dollars," replied Windom. "What! Three thousand dollars! Why, you only gave fifteen hundred for it." "Yes, but that was twenty-four hours ago. Property has risen



WINONA—R. D. CONE'S HARDWARE STORE.

river in the early days of the settlement of the Upper Mississippi country, looking for promising chances for speculation. Good townsites were not plentiful on the river. In some places the bluffs were close to the water; in others there were sloughs and marshes, while there were comparatively few points from which the back country was easily acces-



WINONA—LAIRD, NORTON & CO.'S LUMBER YARDS AND MILLS.

since then." After a good deal of talk twenty-six hundred dollars was finally named by the would-be purchaser as his highest figure. "I'll not give a dollar more," he declared; "would rather put my money out at two per cent a month interest." The bargain was finally closed at that figure. Then Windom said: "If you'll give us a bond to let us have the lot back at any time within a year for twenty-six hundred and two per cent a month interest, we'll give you a hundred dollars." The man agreed, and signed the bond. Two weeks later he came back and wanted to take up his bond. "Cost you a thousand dollars," said the lawyers. "Property has risen in the last fortnight." Finally the man paid nine hundred dollars to get back his bond. So the lawyers made nineteen hundred dollars in two weeks' time on that one lot.

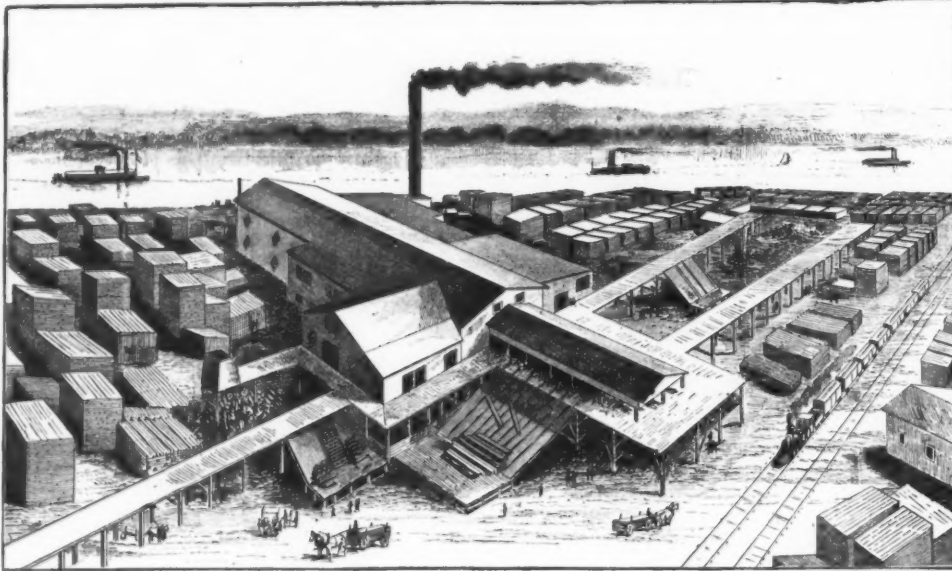
That sort of booming business in real estate did not go on long. It was cut short by the financial crash of 1857. Winona's growth, in common with that of St. Paul and other new Western towns, was abruptly checked. The "Gate City" did not take a fresh start until the construction of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad was commenced in 1861. In 1862 the first carload of wheat came into the town. From that time dated Winona's second epoch of growth. The railroad opened to settlement all the southern counties of Minnesota, as it was extended westward year by year, and made the city a gateway in a fuller sense than ever before. Out from the rich prairies, fast filling up with farmers, came the wheat to be ground, and in return Winona sent back lumber for the building of the farmers' houses and of the new country towns. The Winona & St. Peter road was the chief factor in the process of development which raised Winona from the position of a river trading village to that of a rich manufacturing city. Next in importance was the Chippewa River, coming down from the great pineries of Northern Wisconsin.

Winona lies about thirty miles below the mouth of the Chippewa, but the logs once collected into rafts in the Beef Slough can just as well come on down the Mississippi as to stop at any nearer point. Besides, there was the railroad running out to the prairies where lumber was needed. So Winona became a great lumber manufacturing place, sawing millions of feet of logs and working up besides, into dressed lumber, doors, sash and blinds, millions of feet more of sawed material floated down from mills on the Chippewa. Thus it was that the railroad to the interior, the river from the pineries, and the fertile country round about combined to make a city of Winona. Its right to exist is plain. There was no accident about its birth and growth. It was the natural outcome of peculiarly favorable conditions.

## III.

## MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Let us look, now, a little in detail, at the manufacturing interests of Winona. They are the mainstays of its prosperity and its special pride. They envelop it on three sides with a cordon of mills and factories and piles of fragrant lumber. Mr. Phelps,



WINONA—THE WINONA LUMBER COMPANY'S SAW MILL.

in his report, sums them up as "consisting of four large lumber concerns, handling more than 100,000,000 feet annually; three flouring mills, with a capacity of nearly 3,000 barrels daily; a harvester works, employing a capital of \$250,000; wagon works, capital \$150,000; plow works, \$100,000; two carriage companies, with an aggregate capital of \$50,000; two sash, door and blind factories, aside from those connected with the saw mills, employing several hundred hands; machine shops of the Chi-

in the thorough fashion in which it is learned in the old world. He came to Winona in 1856, when the town was getting its first important start, and, setting up a small shop, began to take contracts for putting up houses. His work recommended itself, and he soon had more than he could do. His little shop grew year by year. In 1860 he removed to a better location on the river front. Had he been an

American by birth, his boys would probably have despised the carpenter's tools, and have insisted on making lawyers or doctors or storekeepers of themselves, but it lay in their German blood to help their father and adopt his avocation. They grew up to be his chief assistants, and learned every branch of his business. One of them, Gebhard Bohn, is now the secretary of the company, and the other, George W. Bohn, is the treasurer. The Bohn Company now has a plant worth \$250,000, and turns out, at its Winona shops, an annual product of \$600,000. In its St. Paul branch it will handle, this year, lumber and manufactures of lumber to the value of \$1,000,000.

It has also a branch at Omaha, Nebraska. Doors, sash and blinds are its chief output, but its specialty, in which the father and sons take most pride, is fine work in hard woods for interior finishing of houses and for fitting up banks and offices. Original designs are furnished for such work, and much handsome hand-carving is executed. The woods in use are the red oak of Wisconsin, which has a good grain and takes a high polish; walnut from Indiana and Missouri; cherry from Arkansas;

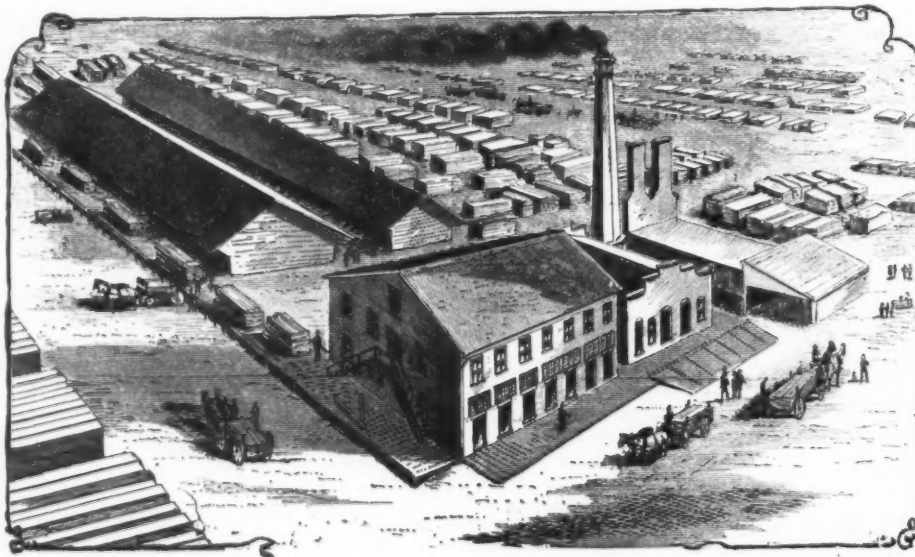
ash and butternut from Wisconsin, and the yellow, long-leaved pine of Southern Georgia, which, though not properly a hard wood, is as heavy as oak and well adapted for ornamental work.

The market for the products of the Bohn Company is almost as wide as the continent. They ship their goods east as far as Pennsylvania, south to the Gulf, and west, over the Northern Pacific, to Oregon and Washington.

## THE WINONA LUMBER COMPANY.

Half a mile of river front, at the eastern end of the city, (at Winona the Mississippi runs from west to east,) is occupied by the mills and lumber piles of

the Winona Lumber Company, of which A. Hamilton is president, W. H. Laird, vice president, and Wm. Hayes, secretary. The company dates from 1880, and was incorporated in 1881, but its president is one of the pioneer lumberman of the Upper Mississippi. The logs for its big mill are cut on the Chippewa River, in Wisconsin, some coming from pineries two hundred miles from its mouth, and are driven down to the Beef Slough, where there is one of the most important booms in the world. Beef Slough is a few miles above the mouth of the Chippewa, and its boom gathers in the logs of the upper river and its tributaries. There they are sorted according to



WINONA—THE WINONA LUMBER COMPANY'S PLANING MILL.

cago & Northwestern Railway, giving employment to 300 or 400 men; iron works, boiler works, match factory, lightning rod factory, and various other industries of a minor character too numerous to mention."

## THE BOHN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Steady and solid growth has always been a marked characteristic of the industries of Winona. In no concern has this been more strikingly exemplified than in the Bohn Manufacturing Company. Conrad Bohn, its founder, was born in the German Duchy of Hesse-Cassel, and learned the trade of a carpenter



the marks which determine their ownership, and made up into rafts which are towed down to the Mississippi and on to the saw mill towns, chief of which are Winona, La Crosse, Clinton, Dubuque, and Rock Island.

From the time the log is jerked out of the water at the mill until it comes out as lumber, lath and shingles, all its movements are controlled by machinery. I was impressed at the Winona mill with the methods for saving everything of any possible value in the log. Even the refuse of the slabs, after lath has been made out of all the available wood, is tied up in bundles and sold to the steamboats as fuel for one dollar and twenty-five cents a cord. The sawdust is carried in an iron trough on an endless band over the furnaces, and there is an ingenious arrangement of levers by which the fireman lets fall into this, that or the other furnace as much fuel as is needed, the surplus being carried on and dumped outside the mill, where it is carted away and sold. Both the saw mill and the planing mill of this company are models of economy and efficiency. The company employs about 350 men, and the daily capacity of its mill is 250,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles, and 60,000 lath.

In addition it manufactures sash, blinds and doors. It carries from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber in stock. Its market is in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

#### LAIRD-NORTON COMPANY.

This company have the oldest lumber establishment in Winona. They date back to 1857. There was a small saw mill built a year or two before, but it was unsuccessful and was soon destroyed by fire. The Laird-Norton Company, at first a partnership concern, was incorporated in 1883 with a capital of \$1,500,000. Its officers are M. G. Norton, president, J. L. Norton, vice president and superintendent, and W. H. Laird, secretary and treasurer. Laird and the Nortons came from Union County, Pennsylvania. Their first sawmill, built in 1857, had a daily capacity of 20,000 feet, and was regarded as a pretty big mill at that time. Now they run a mill with a daily capacity of 265,000 feet. Their annual product is 36,000,000 feet of lumber, 18,000,000 shingles, and 9,000,000 lath. They have also a planing mill and a sash, blind and door factory. Besides selling to the trade they have thirty lumber yards of their own in Minnesota and Dakota. In their Winona yards 25,000,000 feet of lumber are kept in stock, and in their local yards are 20,000,000

feet more. Their system of handling lumber at Winona by tramways on high platforms, extending from the mill to all parts of the yard, is noticeably efficient. Another feature about their establish-

succeeded three strong companies, the Charles Horton Lumber Company, of Winona; Ingram, Kennedy & Co., of Eau Claire, Wis., and Dulany & McVeigh, of Hannibal, Missouri. The Empire Company's annual product is 40,000,000 feet. It saws its logs in its mill at Eau Claire, and rafts the lumber down to Winona for furnishing and for working up into sash, blinds and doors. An important business is also done in hard wood furnishings and other interior work. The company has sixteen local yards of its own in towns in Dakota and Minnesota. Its Hannibal branch sells extensively to the trade in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The officers of the company are O. H. Ingram, president; D. M. Dulany, vice president; Charles Horton, secretary; C. A. Chamberlin, assistant secretary; and W. H. Dulany, treasurer. All the movement of both logs and sawed lumber from the Chippewa to Winona and other towns on the Mississippi is now by steam towage. The old method of rafting by muscle power is too slow and too hazardous. Sawed lumber is improved by being in the water for a time. The sap is taken out and it seasons quicker. I asked one of the officers of the Empire Com-

pany how long the Chippewa pineries, which are the basis of Winona's great lumber industry, would hold out. "That is a matter of opinion," he replied, "and opinions differ. Some say they will be exhausted in six years at the present rate of cutting; others say they will last twenty-five or thirty years. When the timber convenient to the streams is all gone, tramways will be built into districts where as yet no cutting has been done."

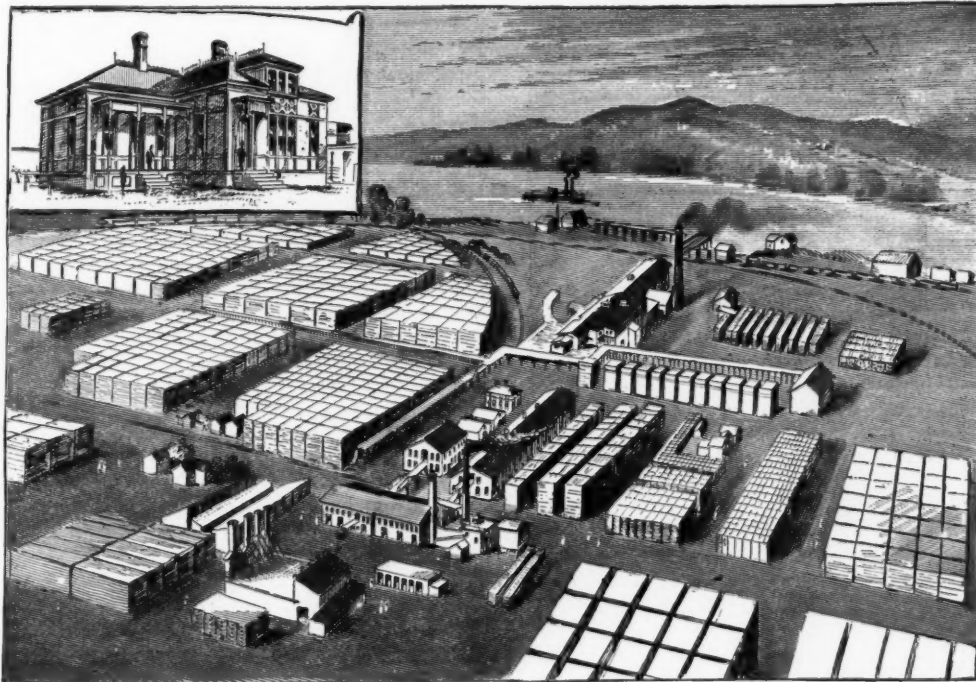
#### WINONA MILL COMPANY.

The most conspicuous structures in the city are the big flouring mill of the Winona Company and its attendant grain elevator, which stand on the river bank near the centre of the place. I am not sure that this is the largest mill in the State, outside of Minneapolis, but will risk the statement, after having seen most of Minnesota's milling towns. Its daily capacity is 2,000 barrels, and it is ten stories high—about twice as tall as the mediaeval castles people go to Eu-

rope to see, and incomputably more useful. Its machinery is run by two Corliss engines, and it is lighted with the Edison incandescent light, and is thus in no danger from fire from explosion of dust particles. Its flour stands with the very best in its reputation in Eastern markets. R. T. Doud, president; C. Doud, vice president; C. L. Bonner, secretary; W.



WINONA—THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.



WINONA—THE YOUNG BROS. & HODGINS LUMBER MILLS AND OFFICE.

#### EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY.

This is a comparatively new concern, formed in 1881 by a consolidation of old lumber interests. Its first beginnings date back to 1860, and to the firm of Porter, Horton & Co., which later was Hamilton & Horton. The present corporation absorbed and

H. H. Pierce, manager; and H. E. Brooks, superintendent.

THE L. C. PORTER MILLING COMPANY.

This was the first steam merchant mill on the Upper Mississippi and the first to use the middlings purifier, which has become an essential feature of the machinery for the production of the patent process flour. Indeed, it was Miller Troost, of this concern, who first made use of the word patent as applied to the flour made by the gradual reduction method from hard spring wheat. The mill is of six hundred barrel capacity. It buys its hard wheat largely in the James River Valley in Dakota, at Ellendale and other points, and sells much of its flour as far east as the New England cities, shipping also to England. At the New Orleans exhibition last winter, in a competition of fifty-nine grades of flour brought from nearly all the grain-producing regions of the world, the flour from the L. C. Porter mill showed the best result, containing two hundred and twelve grains of gluten, which was from twenty to one hundred and fifty grains more than any other flour exhibited.

WINONA HARVESTER WORKS.

This is a new concern, which went into operation in 1883 with a capital of \$250,000, and with an extensive and substantial plant, and stepped at once into the foremost place among the great manufacturing enterprises of the city. Its officers are: C. L. Bonner, president; J. Kendall, vice president; J. H. Jenkins, secretary and treasurer; C. F. Search, superintendent. The company make the "Winona Twine Binder," the "Winona Reaper" and the "Winona Mower." The capacity of its factory is 10,000 machines a year. The main building is 50x260 feet and three stories high, with a foundry annex 70x105 feet; a blacksmith shop 46x66 feet, and a capacious engine and boiler room, with several large store rooms and warehouses. The site embraces twenty-two acres of land. In the face of a strong competition the Winona harvesters, reapers and mowers have made their way into public favor in a remarkably short time. A foreign market has recently been opened for them in South America. Wherever Winona machinery has been introduced it has won its way on its merits.

THE YOUNG BROTHERS & HODGINS LUMBER CO.

This is an old, strong and prosperous concern, dating back almost to the beginning of the lumber industry in Winona. It was organized in 1857, and has grown steadily ever since until its works and yards now cover an area of twenty-five acres. Our engraving shows so well the extent and character of this immense manufacturing plant, with its mills, drying kilns, sash and blind factory, and its piles of

lumber, that no detailed description is necessary. The company cuts annually about 30,000,000 feet of lumber and employs about three hundred men. It has an immense storage boom for logs brought from the Beef Slough works near the mouth of the Chippewa. The steamer City of Winona, owned by this

The Winona Wagon Works. Capital, \$150,000; makes the "Rushford Wagon;" sells them to all parts of the West and South, and to Chili, South America.

Phenix Iron Works. Manufactures steam engines, mill gearing, architectural columns, etc.

Gate City Carriage Company. Capital, \$25,000; makes carriages, spring wagons, buckboards and sleighs.

The Winona Carriage Company. Capital, \$25,000; make fine carriages. (Doud, Son & Co., and L. Raymond, owners.)

Two flour barrel factories, with a daily output, respectively, of 600 and 1,000 barrels.

The Northwestern Lightning Rod Works, established 1869, make an improved copper and zinc rod.

One small merchant flour mill of about one hundred and fifty barrels capacity.

IV.

BUSINESS STREETS AND BUSINESS MATTERS.

The two principal streets are Second and Third, but Centre, which runs at right angles to these is also lined by substantial stores. Red brick is the almost universal material of the business blocks. In general style they resemble those on Seventh Street, in St. Paul. There is not much effort at architectural show or expensive ornamentation, but there is a commendable appearance of solidity and sensible adaptation of structures to their uses. The streets wear a lively appearance and the stores are crowded with goods. Country trade comes in from a radius of at least forty miles and the trade of the multitudes employed in the manufacturing concerns greatly swells the volume of mercantile business.

A few of the conspicuous buildings and prominent business concerns are mentioned below:

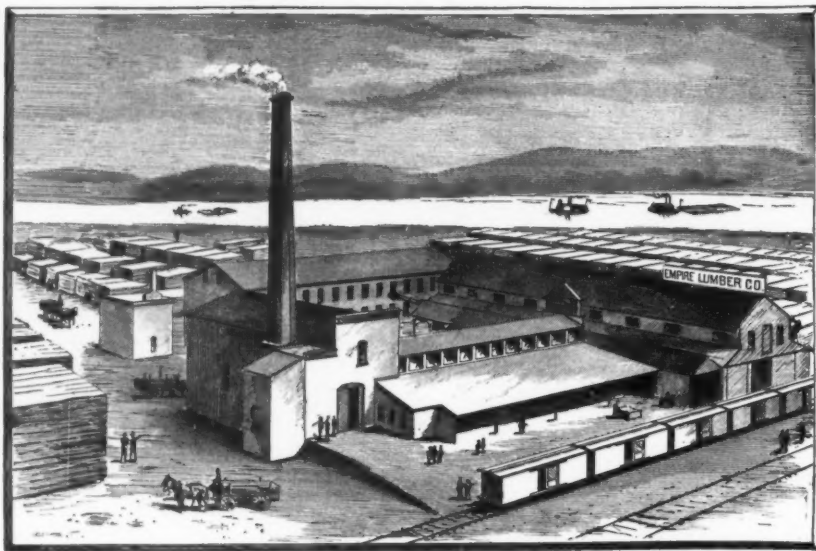
THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

This is the most noticeable structure on Third Street. It is of brick with stone trimmings, three stories high and of solid and pleasing architecture. Its owners are M. G. Norton, William Mitchell and H. W. Lamberton.

THE WINONA CARRIAGE COMPANY

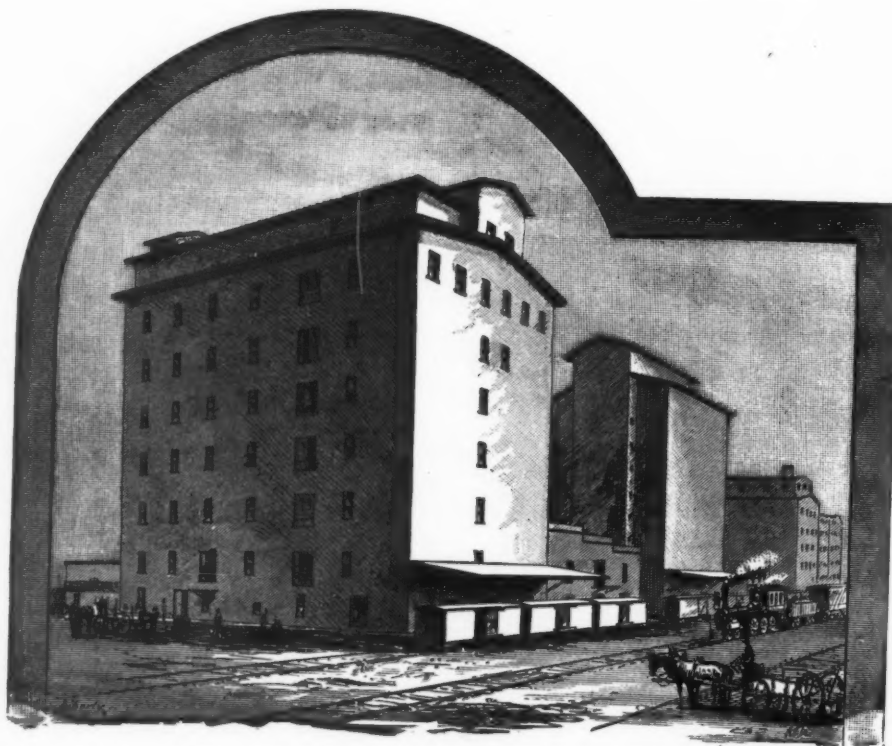
Is a long-established concern, making first-class work. It dates back to 1863, and in 1883 was incorporated with a capital

stock of \$25,000. Its effort has always been to secure the best quality in its vehicles rather than to turn out a great quantity of work. The best of timber, iron and steel are used and only skillful workmen employed. As a result of this policy the company can point to carriages on the streets of Winona built in its shops that have been in constant use for fifteen years and are still to all appearances as serviceable as ever. The history of these vehicles promises to resemble that of the deacon's "wonderful one-



WINONA — THE EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY'S MILLS AND YARDS.

company, is employed during the season of navigation in the work of rafting the logs for the supply of the mills, and the yards are connected by side-tracks both with the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, giving the company first-class facilities for shipping their products to all parts of the extensive territory which buys Winona lumber and lumber products.



WINONA — THE WINONA MILL COMPANY'S FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR.

OTHER MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

There are a number of manufacturing concerns not represented by illustrations in this number of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, as will be seen by the following list:

The Winona Plow Company. Capital, \$100,000; capacity, 15,000 plows annually; employs eighty men.

The Winona Match Company. Makes sulphur and parlor matches.



shay" in Holmes' poem, which "ran a hundred years to a day." The company makes a specialty of livery and physicians' carriages, Concord buggies and sleighs.

#### RHEINBERGER BROTHERS' ESTABLISHMENT.

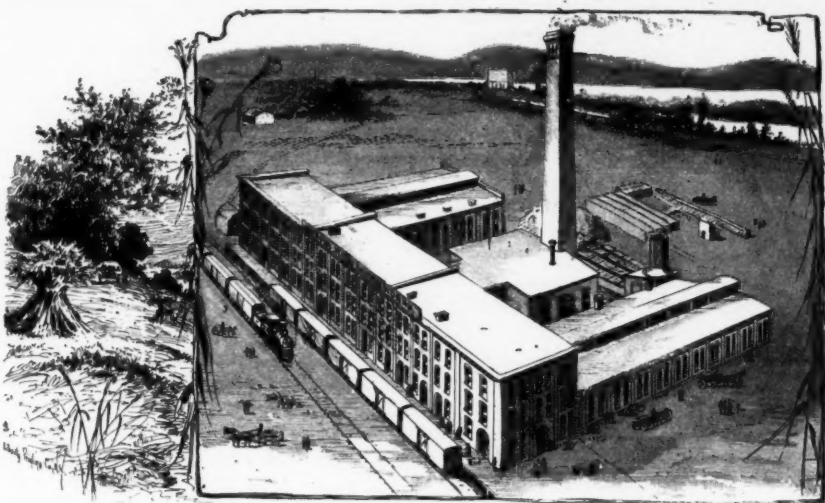
The leading dry goods house of Winona and of all Southern Minnesota is the establishment of Rheinberger Brothers. This firm has outgrown its old quarters and has just moved into a new store on Centre Street, which is a model of elegance and of convenience of arrangement for the accommodation of a large number of customers. The interior walls are frescoed in rose tint; counters, shelving and show-cases are of solid birch with mahogany finish; the big plate glass windows are surmounted by panels of colored glass in tasteful designs, the gas fixtures are of unique workmanship in brass, and the entire interior, filled as it is with rich and attractive fabrics, presents an appearance that is strikingly handsome. The cloak department is in a separate room in the rear of the main salesroom, and opening from this apartment is a ladies' waiting room and toilet room. The whole concern is heated by steam. The policy of making shopping a pleasure for the ladies by providing facilities for rest and comfort, which has been so successfully adopted by the great New York dry goods houses, is a noticeable feature of the Rheinberger establishment. The firm began business in 1877 and has worked its way to a leading position in the trade of Winona, by always keeping the latest styles and by selling good goods at fair prices. Their special lines are silks, velvets, dress goods, trimmings, cloaks, millinery and fancy goods. They enjoy almost a monopoly in the city trade in the finer classes of goods and have also a mailing department which fills orders from the country.

#### R. D. CONE'S BUILDING.

R. D. Cone is a jobber in all kinds of heavy and shelf hardware, who established his present business in 1855 and has remained continuously in it since that time. This department has established a reputation for fine workmanship and low, moderate prices in Winona and throughout its tributary country, in Southern and Central Minnesota and Dakota. His jobbing trade is now quite extensive and steadily



WINONA — THE MADISON SCHOOL BUILDING.



WINONA — THE WINONA HARVESTER WORKS.

increasing, employing several traveling men who represent the house throughout Northern Iowa, Western Wisconsin, Southern and Central Minnesota, and Dakota. Being one of the oldest and best known business men in this city Mr. Cone has also established a large and prosperous retail trade, which is still con-



WINONA — THE LAMBERTON BUILDING.

tinned, customers coming as they do from all the farming country and villages tributary to Winona. The place of business is located at 66, 68 and 70 East Second Street, occupying an elegant triple front, three-story brick building, which is filled with solid wares from top to bottom. Mr. Cone still personally manages his business and is assisted by a corps of experienced men in the various departments of the business.

#### LUDWIG'S HOTEL.

This hotel is situated on Third Street. The host, Mr. John Ludwig, is an experienced landlord, and his house is considered "headquarters" for the first-class German patronage in Winona, of which this hostelry is well deserving. The building is an elegant three-story brick double front. Located as it is, next to the Post Office block and in the very heart of the city, it forms a very convenient stopping place for a great share of the transient public. Mr. Ludwig is one of the prominent and liberal business men of Winona, enjoying the esteem of the community at large.

#### MORGAN'S JEWELRY STORE.

One of Winona's pioneer merchants and solid business men is Mr. S. W. Morgan, the Second Street jeweler, who has carried on business for the past twenty-five years in this city. During that time his trade has steadily increased and a reputation established for fine workmanship. Representing goods as they are has established for him a heavy trade and a name that is well and most favorably known throughout the city and tributary country. He handles a large line of valuable goods, including the finest jewelry, diamonds, watches, clocks and silverware. Mr. Morgan is one of Winona's

most esteemed and reliable business men, having always been prominent in promoting the city's welfare.

#### THE WINONA DEPOSIT BANK

Will soon occupy its new banking rooms in the Lamberton building, which will be among the handsomest in the State of Minnesota, a new feature of which will be five hundred safety deposit boxes to rent for the purpose of safe keeping securities and other valuables.

#### THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Republican* ably fills the daily field in Winona, issuing a large, handsomely printed sheet and giving the regular Associated Press telegraphic reports. It also issues a big weekly for country circulation. The publishers are D. Sinclair, Wm. E. Smith, and John Dobbs. Mr. Sinclair, the editor, is one of the veteran journalists of Minnesota, and established the paper as long ago as 1852, when Winona made its first start and when it required a good deal of courage and persistence to build up a successful journal out on what was then the picket line of advancing Western civilization. The politics of the *Republican* are what its name indicates, and it is a recognized power in its party in Southern Minnesota.

The *Winona Herald* is one of the oldest and best known newspapers in Southern Minnesota, having been established in 1869. It is the leading Democratic newspaper of that part of the State. Wm. Jay Whipple, the founder of the paper, still continues its editor and publisher. Besides the regular newspaper



WINONA — THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

office, the *Herald* has also a first-class printing office and bookbindery.

#### WHITE & PREECE.

One of the oldest and best known grocery houses in this section is that of White & Preece, successors to the old established firm of S. C. White. They do a large fruit business.

#### THE RICHARDSON BUILDING.

The building on the left in cut of Lamberton building is owned by the Richardson estate, which is represented by the son, Wm. Richardson.

#### C. A. TENNY

Is one of the oldest and best known portrait and landscape photographers in this section. He also deals in general photographic supplies.

#### THE CHEHALIS COUNTRY.

CHEHALIS, WASH. TER.,  
Sept. 20, 1885.

To the Editor of *The Northwest Magazine*:

Your valuable magazine, so replete with information regarding the development of the Northwestern states and territories, reaches our office always on time, and, as you invite correspondence, I should like to offer a few words:

For a beginning, I will state that the finest inducements to obtain a home in any part of the country are found in Western Washington. The climate is so mild and throughout all seasons of the year the temperature is so equable that a person enjoying good health when he reaches our soil will be sure to retain it. Therefore, we do not hold out as an inducement to settlers that it is the best place on earth for invalids, for that class, however fast they may regain their health, will ever be slow in improving and developing a new country.

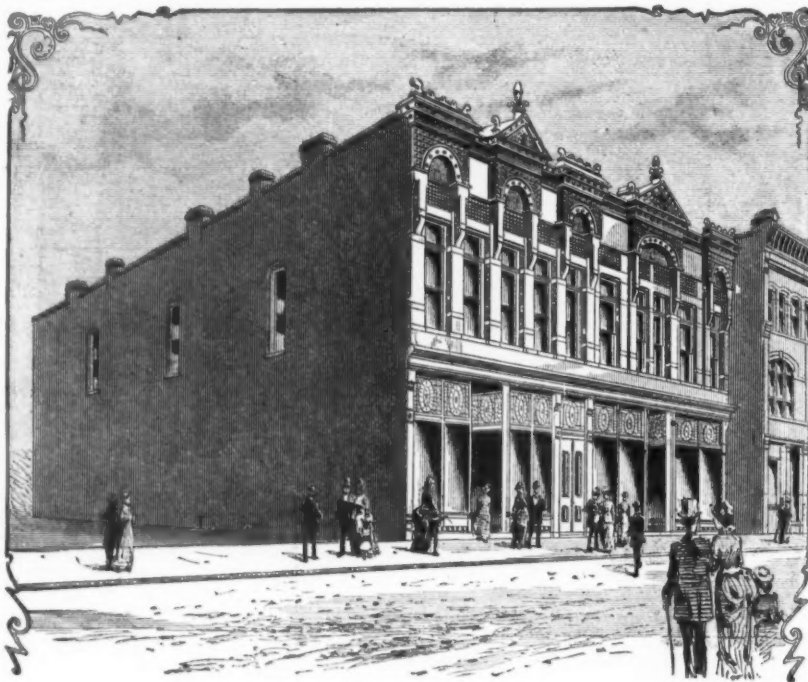
The class of people needed in Eastern Washington is farmers. The soil here produces wheat, oats, in fact all the staple products of the farm, in countless quantities, and of the healthiest and best quality. The country contains chiefly dense forests of cedar,



WINONA.—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

fir and vine maple, and there are the best opportunities that were ever offered a man of strength and health to make a home. There are yet many thousand, not to say million, acres of Government homestead and pre-emption land, and whether a man has a single dollar or not he can acquire a home by work. The large cedar trees are easily felled and split into rails to make fences, or riven into shapes to make barns and houses. Even kingly castles are made of them, without incurring scarcely a dollar of necessary expense. Again, the stately fir, as straight as an arrow, and of any size or length desired, is a beautiful timber with which to build log houses or barns. The timber is easily removed, and the ground soon ready for cultivation. Axes and saws are not much in demand in preparing the land for the

plow. That simple instrument, the auger, is used to bore a hole into the giant fir, and then another hole for a vent, then fire, or what is commonly used, a red-hot iron, is placed in one of the holes, and soon the tree is in a blaze. An ordinary man can bore from fifty to sixty of these trees in a single day's work, that is to say, he can slay that many giants in twenty-four hours. When these trees have fallen the work of the auger is resumed, and at intervals of from eight to ten feet two holes are bored as before, and



WINONA.—RHEINBERGER BROS' BUILDING.

the logs burn in two. The fire in burning through the log burns up from five to six feet of timber, and in burning the tree down many of its roots are consumed, even extending into the earth. This timber being filled with pitch is a great deal more easily removed than the hard timber of "the States." When these logs have burned into separate pieces it is then an easy matter to get them into shape for a final and perpetual annihilation by fire. In one season the ground is ready for the plow. The first crop, in addition to the garden and potato patch, is, or should be, timothy. This article grows almost as rank as the indigenous forests that cover the earth, producing from four to five tons per acre, and is easily disposed of at from eight to twelve dollars per ton. In a few words, the ground is soon ready for first-class cultivation, and a poor man has a home almost without money and without price.

Upon the other quality of land, called the vine maple, no heavy timber grows. These shrubs are simply chopped down during the dry season and permitted to thoroughly dry in one summer's sun, and then, early in the fall, before the rains commence, fire can be applied to them and the ground will be burned bare.

As for towns in Western Washington, there are many where a man may safely invest his money in business enterprises. Manufactories of various kinds can be established and operated with much profit. Seattle and Tacoma are thriving cities, and are rapidly advancing in permanent wealth and population. But Chehalis, situated as it is on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at the head of navigation on the Chehalis River, and for a radius of miles a superb acreage of farming lands, improved and unimproved, is without doubt the best opening for a man safely to invest his capital. We have good people, good schools and churches, and all the advantages of a rapidly-growing and civilized community "and the spirit and the bride say come," and partake of the excellent inducements offered alike to the rich man and to the poor man.

J. E. WILLIS,  
Editor *Chehalis Nugget*.

#### THE GREATNESS OF BUTTE.

In the vast district of Butte mining properties can be seen in all stages of development, from the full-fledged dividend-paying mine with the great stamp mill and its modern appliances for extracting silver and gold, to the modest whim-crowned shaft of the prospector of uncertain future but always brave and hopeful. For years the great work of exploration has steadily continued, and yet so broad is the opportunity and so wide the field that there is still abundant room for the profitable employment of labor and capital in promising enterprises. The mining outlook for Butte with reference both to silver and copper, was never so flattering as it is now, and the assertion that the district affords inducements to those desiring to engage in mining or commercial pursuits superior to those offered in any other mining region, will pass unchallenged by those who are at all conversant with the extent of the splendid resources of this camp.—*Butte (Mont.) Inter-Mountain*.

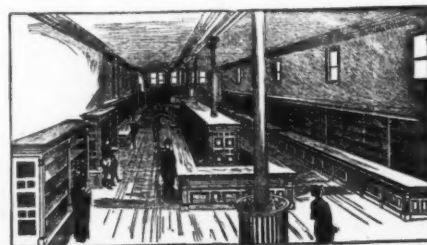
#### ST. PAUL GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The amusement season in St. Paul has opened prosperously and promises to be more than usually successful. At the Grand Opera House comedy and comic opera will hold the stage most of the present month. The list of attractions arranged by Manager Scott is as follows:

October 5, 6 and 7, JOSEPH MURPHY in "KERRY GOW" and "SHAUN RHUE."  
October 8, 9 and 10, CATHERINE LEWIS, in her new comedy, "GLADYS."  
October 12, 13 and 14, "THE CAPITAL PRIZE," a new comedy.  
October 15, 16 and 17, W. A. MESTAYER AND COMPANY, in "WE, US & CO."  
October 19, 20 and 21, DEN. THOMPSON as "JOSHUA WHITCOMB."  
October 22, 23 and 24, McNISH, JOHNSON AND SLAVIN'S MINSTRELS.  
October 26, 27 and 28, C. COULDOCK, in his old familiar play, "THE WILLOW COPSE."  
October 29, 30 and 31, Gilbert and Sullivan's new operatic success, "THE MIKADO," by an excellent company.

Family physician: "Well, I congratulate you."  
Patient (excitedly): "I will recover."  
Family physician: "Not exactly, but—well, after consultation we find that your disease is entirely novel, and if the autopsy should demonstrate that fact, we have decided to name it after you."—*Philadelphia Call*.

The New York *Ledger* thinks that American girls are more beautiful than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. We should say that this is eminently true of girls who were born fifteen or twenty years ago.—*Springfield Union*.



WINONA.—INTERIOR OF RHEINBERGER BROS' NEW STORE, BEFORE OCCUPANCY. [From a Photograph.]



[Written for The Northwest Magazine.]

## BUTTER vs. BUTTERINE.

BY W. S. EBERMAN.

The enviable position already achieved by Minnesota in the dairying and creamery interests is only in keeping with other honors recently conferred upon her at the New Orleans Exposition. As citizens, hers is a record to which we can point with no small degree of pride, all having been accomplished in the face of facts and surroundings which at one time were of a most discouraging nature. Through these conflicting elements the way has been opened, and to-day she comes to the surface, smiling beautifully, and serene. The question most perplexing in this our hour of triumph and while at the zenith of glory is one with which few are familiar; nevertheless it is insinuating itself in a most silent, yet salient form. Reference is now made to the butterine and oleomargarine business of the country that has for years enlisted the attention of scientists, capitalists, sages, philosophers, and reformers, as well as thieves, cutthroats and swindlers. In order that your readers may the more thoroughly and intelligently comprehend the situation, and become familiar with the history of oleomargarine, it is necessary to go back to the Franco-Prussian war of 1869-70.

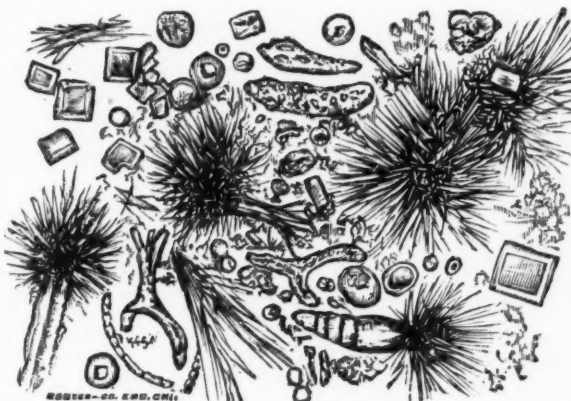
At that time the article butter for various reasons commanded exorbitant prices, having not fully recovered from the effects of our own civil war. Europe, as we all know, has a reputation for the scarcity of this commodity; butter among the lower classes is a *rara avis*, indulged in to some extent by the middle folk, but the universal substitute is swine and cheese.

Unquestionably, oleomargarine was a product of necessity in France during her struggle with Prussia. But upon the dawn of peace and the establishment of an interchange of commerce, they abolished the vile substitute, returning most gladly to the genuine article, butter. The moral effect was by no means obliterated, as we are aware. Not long thereafter the thrifty Yankee, ever on the alert to catch the nimble sixpence, saw "millions in it." He not only saw, but, with his usual alacrity, embraced the opportunity of introducing the bogus commodity into the United States. Strange as it may appear, in the State of New York, where the dairying interests were the largest, operated on a scale of immense magnitude, and heretofore with wonderful success—in this State the manufacturers of adulterated dairy products entrenched themselves, and there is where the battles have been most vigorously fought until the dairymen had well nigh met their Waterloo.

In 1877 the butterine business of this country had reached quite formidable proportions. In 1880 it had become well established, until several of the states saw whither they were drifting and the perilous condition of the legitimate dairy business; thus, as a check, laws were enacted compelling manufacturers of oleo products to stamp or brand their goods in plain, bold characters. This was, however, inoperative, owing to the fact that there was no delegated authority to enforce these measures; therefore, in every instance, almost, the law proved a dead letter. Manufacturers of oleomargarine and butterine increased with wonderful rapidity. They also "waxed fat and kicked." So successful were these men in finding a ready market, and in filling their exchequers, that they became exceeding bold, threats being openly made by their representatives and agents that "there was not power enough in the State government to prohibit its manufacture in the city of New York." The hydra-headed monster had so developed itself in New York State as to require immediate attention and definite action. That the evil might receive a just rebuke, and a remedy be provided, the New York legislature appointed a health committee, the Hon. H. R. Low acting as chairman,

with full power to make a thorough investigation of all dairy products.

Their work was most thorough and searching. The report was presented to the New York Senate, and as a result an act was passed Jan 24, 1884, to take effect May 14, 1884, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, butterine, suine, or any of the oleo products. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that the committee in their investigation unearthed the fact that New York State alone was turning out over 40,000,000 pounds annually of imitation butter; that in thirty samples analyzed, twenty were oleomargarine; that in hardly a single instance was there a trace of pure butter in the admixture. In a few there was a small percentage of butter, but in no case exceeding ten or fifteen per cent. It is well to bear in mind this fact, that in obtaining these samples pure butter was called for, and the highest price paid. The committee further concluded that these fraudulent dairy products were not "a manufacture" at all in the common acceptance of the term, but simply a mechanical mixture of different fats and oils to which coloring matter is added to make the imitation as nearly perfect as possible. The most damaging discovery was revealed in the fact that these fats, in order to become compatible with other ingredients, must necessarily pass through a deodorizing process, in which nitric acid, oil of vitriol and other chemicals that could not well be determined, and which acted in conjunction as adjuvants, were revealed. They, moreover, found that the moral effect of this deception was most pernicious and



MICROSCOPICAL VIEW OF BUTTERINE.

damning, materially lowering the standard of honest business and fair dealing.

To illustrate the force of the argument. The committee asked the opinion of a popular dealer, one of the most honest, upright men in trade, regarding the final outcome. He replied "that every producer and manufacturer would become a counterfeiter, and every dealer a swindler." In their search for light on this delectable diet question they found one quite intelligent man, who had engaged his services for two years in a factory, yet he did not know what chemicals entered into the process of completing the villainous lie. Another piece of strategy, in addition to the fact of its being a perfect imitation of genuine butter, was the fancy price charged. If parties wished a common article of butter, from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound was the price; if very good, from thirty to thirty-five cents; but for a prime article, from forty to forty-five cents was charged, notwithstanding it all came from the same vessel or firkin. The object of thus marking fraud butters high is for the purpose of catching the eye of the customers. The evidence of the unwholesomeness of butterine is cumulative.

No man who ever worked in one of these factories would eat a morsel of the vile product, especially after it had passed through the "finishing process." It is sufficient to know that one of the many chemicals used is nitric acid. This acid, as all chemists are aware, is the result of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol upon nitrate of potassa, about equal parts. Its caustic

properties are powerful, destroying animal tissue rapidly whenever and wherever it comes in contact with it. Dr. Pooler, one of the experts employed by the committee, testified as follows: Oleomargarine treated with nitric acid would be dangerous and injurious. Lard is pork in a measure, and partakes of the essential qualities of pork. Lard is produced from the hog, and the hog is liable to many diseases, such as hog cholera, trichinae, and other varieties of disease. He descanted at length as to the chemical action and effect of nitric acid—that when taken into the stomach in any considerable quantity it had no antidote. Oleomargarine would necessarily be injurious if used by children or persons in delicate health, and in no way was considered a wholesome substitute for pure and natural butter. After careful research and patient investigation, the committee arrived at the conclusion that "it is in no sense a great industry, and in no true sense a manufacture." Hence the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of adulterated dairy products within the State of New York. Not to be outdone by the great Empire State in the matter of genuine dairy products or the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of adulterated articles, Minnesota steps boldly to the front, setting an example for many of her sister Central and Western states, who ought to have taken the initiative in the war of extermination of bogus dairy products. Among other states which, during the past few months, have wheeled into line for the purpose of waging war on butterine, we are glad to mention Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin; while Montana, the princess of territories, does honor to the cause in fortifying her dairy interests against spurious and imitation butter. One year of hard labor and eternal vigilance has reduced the sales of butterine and oleomargarine eighty per cent within the State of New York. Three months in Minnesota with a similar law has accomplished much, so far as the moral effect is concerned, with most encouraging signs for the complete extirpation of the vile compound from our State.

The accompanying cut represents the power and usefulness of the microscope in detecting germs of trichinae, the ova of the tapeworm, spores, etc., in butterine.

**COUSINSHIP AMONG THE SIOUX.**—A correspondent of the Fargo *Argus*, who has recently visited the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux on their reservation in Dakota, writes an interesting account of their progress in agriculture and general civilization. They live in good log or frame houses, use improved agricultural machinery, have raised this year 40,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000 bushels of oats, go to church and send their children to school. They retain, however, some of their old savage notions about kinship. The correspondent says:

One of the most interesting bits of genealogical eccentricity struck on the reservation was the relationship existing between cousins, as described by the Indians. If two brothers should each have a son, the boys would consider themselves brothers, and each would call the father of the other boy, father, as well as their own parent. If the fathers should have a sister she would be an aunt to the boys, the same as with white people. Should one of the boys have a sister, although they would call each other "brother," the female would be a cousin, as among Americans. The reason for this is that by the Indian traditions the males are esteemed far more than the females, and the relations between the "bucks" is closer than between the sexes.

**A HEROIC SCHOOL TEACHER.**—A Bismarck special to the St. Paul *Globe* says that a school teacher, Miss Belle Franklin, saved a neighbor's wheat stacks and house by her heroic efforts during the night of September 23d. Seeing the flames surrounding the premises and knowing that the owner was away, she arose, rushed to the barn, harnessed the horses and, hitching them to the plow, turned several furrows between the property and the fire before they could reach the stacks, thus saving several thousand dollars to the neighbor's farm, who had left his home unprotected.





RIDING on an Iowa railroad lately and admiring the comfortable farm houses with their groves of trees, the long lines of poplars by the roadside and the general appearance of thrift and richness worn by the whole country, I remembered to have passed through the same region just after the war on my way to California. Then it was all a bare, bleak-looking prairie, relieved only by little claim shanties, just like the newer parts of Dakota are to-day. The Dakota prairies will before long look just as home-like and thrifty as Iowa does now. They have all the elements of fertility and climate which have made the older prairie regions of the West so handsome and prosperous.

WHAT was said in The Note Book last month about the frequent lack of common courtesy shown by English tourists of the upper classes while traveling in America brings from a correspondent this instance in point. At a Montana hotel table, last summer, an English traveler deposited his dusty cap close beside the plate of his neighbor, a gentleman from St. Paul. "If you were in England," asked the St. Paul man, quietly, "would you put your hat on the dinner table?" "But I'm not in England, you know," replied the Briton. "You are sitting at a public table with gentlemen," answered his neighbor, "and if you do not remove your dirty cap I shall throw it on the floor." The cap was promptly removed and its owner said, apologetically, that he supposed in a rough country like Montana a man could do as he pleased.

FROM the windows of the upper stories of the new Tribune building, in Minneapolis, there is a superb view of the city. The building is centrally located, and gives an outlook over the whole level expanse of streets and structures to the encircling rim of forest-covered hills which bound the horizon. Gray and green are the chief colors in the picture, with bright flecks of red roofs here and there. The predominant taste in business blocks and residences is some tint of gray. Stone is much employed as the material for the former, and often the brick buildings are painted a stone color. So abundant are the shade trees that the compact kernel of urban business growth seems encompassed by a vast park, from whose foliage peep out here and there spires, cupolas, gables and roofs. So beautiful and interesting is the scene that the editorial sanctums are often invaded by people who wish to enjoy it and show it to visiting friends.

THE corn-fed, blanketed and well-groomed blooded cattle at the Minnesota State Fair were very handsome, but the fact that they were "show herds," taken about from fair to fair to earn premiums, detracted from their interest to practical farmers. Much more attention was paid to the herd of twenty-eight Durham thoroughbreds and high grades exhibited by Thomas H. Canfield, of Lake Park, Minnesota, which came direct from the pasture. These animals had never been fed a pound of grain nor been given any more attention than every careful farmer gives to his stock. In winter they were fed on hay and straw from the stack and had no shelter other than open sheds. Yet they are fat and sleek, and many of the cows weigh 1,800 apiece. Mr. Canfield has demonstrated that blooded cattle can successfully and profitably be raised on the forty-seventh parallel of latitude, on the native grasses of the country, and retain all their good points. His example is stimulating the cattle industry throughout Northern Minnesota and Dakota.

AMONG recent welcome visitors to the editorial office of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE was Joel Benton, essayist and poet, whose writings are well known

to readers of Eastern periodical literature. Mr. Benton lives on a farm in the pleasant hill country of Dutchess County, New York. Once he wrote an article on life in a quiet village, describing the little hamlet of Amenia, which his farm adjoins. The next summer the place was invaded by a throng of city people seeking for country board. The following poem shows Mr. Benton in a vein of writing in which he is always felicitous, and in which he may well be compared with the German poet Bodenstedt, who also delights to versify Eastern legends and sayings:

#### TIMIDITY—A HINDOO FABLE.

A silly mouse, thinking each thing a cat,  
Fell into helpless worriment thereat;

But, noticed by a wizard living near,  
Was turned into a cat to end its fear.

No sooner was the transformation done,  
Than dreadful terror of a dog begun.

Now, when the wizard saw this latest thrice,  
"Here, be a dog," he said, "and end your woe."

But, though a dog, its soul had no release,  
For fear a tiger might disturb its peace.

Into a tiger next the beast was made,  
And still 'twas pitiful and sore afraid;

Because the huntsman might, some ill-starred day,  
Happen along and take its life away.

"Then," said the wizard, turning to his house,  
"You have a mouse's heart—now be a mouse."

'Tis so with men; no earthly help or dower  
Can add one atom to their native power;

Them from their smallness nothing can arouse;  
No art can make a lion from a mouse.

I WENT down to Rochester, in Southern Minnesota, one day last month, with the St. Paul Jobbers Union excursion. A handsome train, a new railroad running through a fruitful, rolling prairie country, an excellent band of thirty pieces to furnish music and about seventy good-natured merchants out for a holiday for companions—these were the features of the journey, and at its end a remarkably pretty, well-built town of 5,000 inhabitants holding a typical country fair. In the town the evidences of wealth and taste were very noticeable in the long, solidly built business street, the big court house and school houses, the numerous well-shaded streets of handsome dwellings and the general air of prosperity worn by people and structures. All this was the work of a single generation. Dr. Day, the St. Paul postmaster, tells of stopping at Rochester when it contained but a single log house, in the one room of which family and travelers, numbering in all sixteen, managed to sleep. The town is based wholly on the trade of the country, having no manufactures to speak of. Apparently it has grown as rich and comfortable in thirty years as have the towns of like size in the East in a hundred or more. Of course the tributary country must be very productive. Yet I noticed poor improvements on many of the farms—small, unpainted houses and but scanty shelter for crops and stock. The natural inference is that in the distribution of the wealth derived from the soil the town gets more than its fair proportion. Traders, grain buyers, agricultural implement dealers, lawyers, and other townspeople live much better than the farmer whose labor is the basis of their incomes. Ask the price of a pound of butter or a bushel of apples at the farm house door and compare it with the prices you are paying in town and you will see why the farmer is not more prosperous. Middlemen who stand between him and the consumer get the greater share of the profits on his toil.

MINNEAPOLIS has had a great milling year. During the year, which like the crop year, closes September 1st, when all of the old crop is supposed to have gone to market and to be out of the way of the new crop, the total flour product was 5,450,163 barrels, as against 4,797,340 in 1883-4, an increase of 652,823. The shipments were 5,298,541 barrels, as against 4,814,424 for the year previous. The exports were 1,989,552, an increase of 257,552 over 1883-4. As regards wheat the record is still more remarkable, and gives Minneapolis the

right to claim the honor of being the largest primary wheat market in the United States, exceeding Chicago by no less than 11,000,000 bushels in the amount received during the past year. The total number of bushels received during the year was 32,112,840, against 23,514,576 the year previous. Shipments were 5,584,320, against 3,132,749 in 1883-4.

#### POLIK'S RIDE.

"Yes," said the old man, reflectively, as he looked away over the river into the blue distance where the air palpitated with autumnal delight, "Untemperance is the great vice of the aged, and the young, too, for that matter. The blind pig is the winnin' hoss. They yelled at the fair, 'let's go and see the blind pig,' and bein' sort o' curious like I went. I didn't see no pig what was blind, or onblind; but just a fat criminal behind the bar dealing out rat pizen. Said I, 'Be you in the criminal business, young man? Probably you want to get a check cashed? probably you have got my name off the hotel register and know all my folks? Projuce yer kyards, and yer dice, and the scarlet woman with her panel, and see if you can sculdug a man from the mountains, what believes in God and dry powder.' The rascal looked sort o' dazed like and threw some bottles at me, and being as he was a poor weak-minded thing I just hit him with a chair a few times and come away. On the Muscleshell there was a settler named Old Fat Polik. The mischievous men is usually fat. They can't get around like other folks and they study head work. If old Cassius were lean and hungry he were probably better nor his reputation. A speculator bought Polik's claim for \$3,000 and scrip it with some scrip he bought of Polik's brother. After he had got the money Polik jumped the land back, fur he knew the scrip were bogus, 'cause he made it hisself. He were full of enterprise. So Polik had the land and the money too, and the railroad didn't come across the Muscleshell no how; and Polik concluded, as he was in luck, to go down to Muscleshell City and have a dee-bauch, seein' as he had never had a dee-bauch, and they was all the rage among the high flyers. He had always been temperance, and he thought it would be fine to waller a while, if it cost him a sawbuck. Well, he put his mules in the shed and drank up several gallons of beer all by himself. He were havin' a joyous time. He never said a word, but just drank and drank in the corner like a big toad. He bought by the glass, and by the gallon and by hisself, and finally got to drinkin' red liquors. After he had dranked a couple of quarts he started for home. He driv with one rein, and he driv with two reins, and he driv without any reins—and the mules a flyin' and Polik hollerin' an' cuttin' up monkey shines. Old Mother Birch, who had a cabin on Crazy Womans Creek, seen him go by, and she said 'Fat Polik are havin' a highole time!' Bimeby he struck Duckshot's ranch with the mules on the dead run and the road mighty uncertain, and Duckshot said: 'Fat Polik are havin' a joyous evenin'! He could see Polik boundin' three feet high at every jump of the mules. First his belly was up, and then his back, and he were evidently wallerin' in wine, women and song, as it were. The mules was snortin and tearin' away and the wagon clackety-clack! rip! bang! six foot to the right and four foot to the left! First on the right wheels and next on the left, and Polik bounding like er one of these June rains in the high wagon box. I suppose no man never had no dee-bauch exactly like that dee-bauch before."

"Well, did he get home?"

"Don't mention it. He were found in the box just a mass o' shapeless hog fat. The coroner sit on him and found that he were concussed to death. Let it be a warnin' to all of ye," and the old man walked away ruminating.

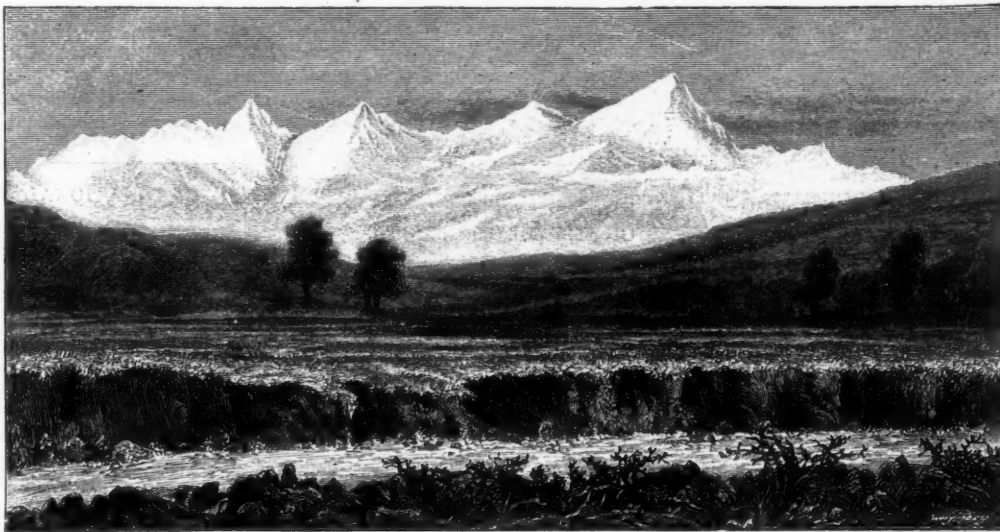
HANK MONK.

Read our special offer on page 25.



## THE YELLOWSTONE IN WINTER.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for July contains an article entitled: "A Great Winter Sanitarium for the American Continent." It is by Prof. Edward Frankland, the eminent English chemist and sanitarian. Prof. Frankland came to the United States last summer, and during his stay here he visited the Yellowstone National Park. The article in the *Popular Science Monthly* is a result of that visit. In this article he compares the Yellowstone Park as a winter resort for consumptives, with the famous winter resort in the valley of Davos, Switzerland. His comparison is decidedly favorable to the Yellowstone Park, which Prof. Frankland thinks is in many respects superior to the valley of Davos. He sums up the conditions prevailing at Davos, and which he says produce the delightful winter climate of that valley. They are: Great elevation above sea level; a continuous, and, during winter, a permanent covering of snow; a minimum of watery vapor in the air; a clear sun; a clear atmosphere, free from zymotic germs, dust and fog; a sheltered position, favorable for receiving both the direct and reflected solar rays. There is little doubt that the Yellowstone will be a more popular resort for invalids and people of leisure at midwinter, five years hence, than it is to-day in midsummer, and a more delightful summer resort could scarcely be pictured by the imagination. The accommodations in the park will be ample in a short time, so that even at midwinter life will be pleasant and comfortable there. As a summer resort, the park is already almost perfect; as a winter resort, it can easily be made so. The best hygienic appliances should be introduced into all the hotels and houses in the park, sewerage should be insisted upon by the commission, and nothing should be left for complaint upon the score of sanitation.



THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS - FROM ELBOW RIVER. [From a sketch by the Marquis of Lorne.]

## A VIEW OF THE ROCKIES.

The approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad gives interest to pictures of scenery along its route. We give on this page a view of the Rocky Mountain range, taken from a point near the pass through which the railroad has been built. The engraving is from a sketch made by the Marquis of Lorne, when he went overland to British Columbia a few years ago. The Rockies in British Columbia are bolder than the same range in Montana. Indeed the whole mountain formation traversed by the Canadian Pacific is much more rugged and formidable than that on the Northern Pacific line.

## HOMES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From the Port Townsend Argus.

New comers in search of homes will be interested to know that there is still plenty of good Government land to be had in this county—notably between the Chimacum and Quilcene Valleys, and near the latter. Extending westward from Hood's Canal to the Pacific Ocean is a large portion of the county west and south of the Olympic Mountains still unexplored. It is reported by Indians and by white timber hunters and fur trappers to be rich in soil, timber, etc.; but as yet it is untouched and scarcely known. It is with the eastern portion of the county that we propose to deal. Quilcene Valley, fronting along a bay

of the same name on the northern shore of Hood's Canal, has a settlement populated by perhaps two hundred souls, yet so backward has it been in development heretofore that only within the past year have tangible efforts been put forth to open a wagon road to connect it with Port Townsend. Now, however, it is starting as if by magic, and soon the rich alluvial soil of the valley will be entirely cleared of its timber covering, and rich fields of waving grain will take the place of the jungle. The road which has been partially opened leads directly through the Chimacum, which is much further developed, and which is already famous for its fine dairy farms and its output of butter, cheese and other farm products. It has nearly a hundred land holdings in various stages of improvement, from the primitive "ranch" with its log cabin and small clearing to the broad farm wholly divested of stumps, roots or other impediments to the plow. Chimacum also produces the bog iron ore used at the Puget Sound Iron Company's smelting works near by, on Port Townsend Bay, in connection with hard, magnetic ore from Taxada. This bog ore is brown hematite, and furnishes a necessary component part of the best manufactured iron in the markets. As an element of wealth, it occupies a position of no small importance to the local neighborhood.

store for them. The day of our greatness is at hand, and it is not very far distant either. All that is necessary for us to do is to prepare ourselves for the change.—*East Portland (Oregon) Vindicator*.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Evidences multiply on every hand that we have here in the Northwest a great mineral region which only awaits development to make an immense contribution to public wealth and prosperity.

We now have the Colville region particularly in mind. There is growing evidence that it is soon to become a great ore-producing region, yielding both silver and gold. Messrs. J. J. Riley and A. E. Benoist, who have just passed through Portland on their way to San Francisco to purchase a mill for crushing gold rock at their mine near Kettle Falls, give us an account of ore prospects there that is highly encouraging. They have no mines to sell, but are actually getting out ore enough from ledges as yet scarcely opened, to purchase machinery and go on with the development of their mines.

They have just wagoned from their mines to Spokane Falls forty tons of silver rock which they are sending to the reduction works at Omaha. This rock gives not less than five hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Of course they have selected the richest

rock they could find, so as to get the best returns for transporting it so far. In taking out one hundred tons of rock they find about twenty-five tons of this high grade. The remainder, which will give from fifty ounces up to five hundred per ton, is held to await the introduction of easier and cheaper means of transportation, or the establishment of reduction works nearer by. Out of the proceeds of the shipment to Omaha they expect to realize enough to go on with the development of their mines. As yet they have only sunk shafts, no one of which

is more than forty feet deep. Both gentlemen are expert miners, and they say they are fully convinced that the Colville region in a few years will develop mines which, in number and richness, will suffice to make a district equal to any in Montana or Colorado.—*Portland Oregonian*.

THE *Atlantic Monthly*, in an appreciative review of Theodore Roosevelt's handsome volume, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," says of the cattlemen of the great ranches: "They are a bold and hardy race, with their faults and virtues, but they are doing their work efficiently and well, and there is a very picturesque element in Mr. Roosevelt's well-written account of their daily life. But they are passing away. Farms will soon cover the regions where their cattle now wander at will, and they and all pertaining to them will become things of the past." Here is an error which all Eastern writers unfamiliar with the far West fall into, and which is shared by congressmen to such an extent that it is impossible to get any wise legislation adopted for the regulation of the public lands in the range territory. The truth is that farms will never cover more than a very small part of the area now occupied by the herds of the cattlemen, for the reason that not one acre in fifty can by any possibility become valuable for agriculture. Only in the little narrow valleys, which are deep creases in the surface of the country, can farming be carried on, because farming requires irrigation and irrigation is only feasible close to the streams.

## A ROAD UNEQUALED BY ANY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is unquestionably the grandest transcontinental route in the United States. No railroad in the world passes through a richer tributary country. From its eastern terminus at St. Paul, to its western terminus at Portland, it is fed by rich and varied resources. First, the great agricultural and timber belt of Minnesota; next, the wonderful stock and grain productions of Dakota; then the rich mining and stock interests of Montana and Idaho; then Eastern Oregon and Washington with their unlimited productions of all kinds; and finally, the Columbia and Willamette valleys teeming with wealth of every description, from small fruits to massive timber. All along the Northern Pacific branchlines, or feeders, are reaching out into regions of inexhaustible richness, and the result is that business, lively and never-ceasing business, prevails all along the route. Everywhere on the road a large local passenger traffic prevails, and the traveler riding over the route is impressed with the amount and variety of business handled. No wonder the railroad kings of the United States are reaching out for the control of the Northern Pacific. Ten years from to-day its volume of business will equal that of the combined transcontinental routes of the Union. Does any man undertake to say that the western terminus of such a railway system will not be a large city? The *Vindicator* believes that Portlanders have not even dreamed of the prosperity in

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IN its interest to farmers the display of the products of the country tributary to the Northern Pacific line, made by Emigration Agent Groat, was the most notable exhibit at the recent Minnesota Fair. It was remarkably large and complete, and exceedingly suggestive of the varied resources of Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and their inducements to settlers. Mr. Groat was complimented on all hands for this exhibit.

THE recent murderous assault upon Chinese laborers at a coal mine in Wyoming Territory by the white miners should serve as a warning to corporations seeking cheap labor. Brutal it was, of course, and altogether indefensible, but it grew out of conditions which will exist wherever an attempt is made to introduce Mongolian labor in masses anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. On the Pacific Coast the industrial system has, though not without much protest, reconciled itself to the yellow man's competition in many lines of toil; but he came there when civilization was new and labor scarce. He cannot be imported in large numbers into the East to take the bread out of white workingmen's mouths, without creating grave disturbances, always likely to culminate in murderous riots. The Rocky Mountains must be held as a barrier against the wave of Asiatic invasion. The congressional exclusion act is almost a dead letter. Many Chinamen make their way into Washington Territory from British Columbia. Many more land openly at San Francisco, protected by fraudulent certificates. Labor is poorly paid now, and insufficiently employed in all parts of the East. To attempt to supplant it by importing herds of Chinese heathen, who live on rice, sleep fourteen in a room, and have no families to support, is a crime against society and an outrage on the poor of our own race.



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### THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MEETING.

The much predicted contest at the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders did not occur. All the stock interests, which at one time had appeared antagonistic, were harmonized and all the members of the old board of directors were re-elected without opposition. The heavy blocks of stock voted by proxy were as follows: By Chas. B. Wright of Philadelphia, 217,000 shares; by the committee appointed by the Northern Pacific board to solicit proxies, 82,000 shares; by President Smith, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, 82,000 shares; by J. Pierrepont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 24,000 shares; by Brayton Ives, 16,000 shares. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Ives were members of a committee appointed to vote the Transcontinental Company's holdings, which are hypothecated for loans. All the old officers of the company were re-elected at the subsequent meeting of the board.

This action means that the conservative and economical policy recently pursued in the management of this great railroad is to be continued for at least another year. A resolution was adopted by the stockholders that no new floating debt shall be incurred for the construction of branch roads. This was not intended, however, to interfere with the prosecution of work on the Cascade branch, as long as it can be carried on with the proceeds of the first mortgage bonds, authorized by the act of Congress to be issued at the rate of \$25,000 a mile. The road can be completed to the mountains on both sides, and possibly thrown across the mountains by a temporary overhead line, but when it comes to spending a couple of millions on the tunnel and approaches further action will be necessary to provide the means. The construction of other needed branches will probably be effected by auxiliary companies, without

involving the Northern Pacific in any outlay or any liability beyond what the immediate prospects of traffic will warrant it in assuming.

The matter of the joint lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines was left open, awaiting the completion of the document and its approval by the boards of the three companies concerned, when, if approved, it will be submitted to the Northern Pacific stockholders before being finally executed.

### A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The waterways convention, which met last month in St. Paul, was a disappointment. There was good material in it; it was representative in its character, but so many local schemes were urged for indorsement that nothing practical was done. One day was used up in perfecting an organization. The second day the convention adopted a long string of resolutions favoring every project of improvement which had advocates on the floor, without the least discrimination; then it adjourned. About all the public now recollects of its proceedings are the Shakespearean puns of Ignatius Donnelly and the bombastic poem of "Thundering" Gordon. Few could now tell just what waterways the convention resolved should be improved. The resolutions will, of course, be laid before Congress next winter, but they will be unaccompanied by any information calculated to give them force, and the miscellaneous and extravagant nature of their demands will provoke opposition instead of carrying conviction.

The idea back of the convention was a good one, but it miscarried. What should have been done, it is easy enough to see now. The convention should have remained in session a week. It should have listened to speeches from able men who have studied the question of water transportation in the Northwest and should have heard read such careful and valuable papers as that prepared for its consideration by Thomas Dowse, of Duluth. It should have worked out a clear, moderate, practical line of policy and stuck to it. Its proceedings should have been printed in a pamphlet and copies sent to every member of Congress and to the leading newspapers of the country. Thus it would have made an impression on public opinion and left a record which Congress could not overlook when it comes to deal again with the river and harbor bill.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Marquis de Mores, on his acquittal at the recent murder trial at Bismarck, are not so appropriate as a feeling of indignation that he should have been indicted and put to the annoyance and expense of a trial. Two years ago he was twice arraigned before justices of the peace for the same alleged offense and released on the ground that there was no evidence of guilt. When the shooting occurred the marquis, with a friend, was attempting to prevent the escape of a party of desperadoes for whom the sheriff had a warrant and who had repeatedly threatened his life. The men resisted arrest and fired upon the marquis and his friend. In the fracas which followed one of the desperadoes was killed. De Mores has developed a great industry at Medora. He resigned his lieutenantancy in the French army and a high position in Parisian society to build up in the wilds of Western Dakota an extensive business in cattle raising and shipping dressed beef in refrigerator cars. The rough element of the frontier regarded him as an intruder and tried to drive him off. When he fenced in land which he had bought from the Government at a high price with Valentine scrip they threatened his life for interfering with their freedom of riding across country. Shots were more than once fired at the shack in which he and his servant first lived. The marquis is a man of nerve and was not afraid of bullets. When the emergency came he knew how to defend his life. He has brought order and profitable industry into an extensive region of country that was a lawless wilderness before his advent and has commanded the respect of all respectable people.

COL. C. A. LOUNSBERRY, the pioneer Dakota journalist, has resigned the postmastership of Bismarck and will henceforth represent the interests of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, in both business and correspondence, in Dakota and Northern Minnesota. Col. Lounsberry is so well and widely known that it seems superfluous for us to say a word in the way of commendation. From the first settlement of Dakota he has been conspicuously identified with the development of the Territory as an editor and an active participant in public affairs. He established the Bismarck Tribune when the town consisted of a few shanties. Few men have done as much to promote the growth of the new Northwestern country. His new work will be very much in line with that in which he has been engaged for many years, for he will have a great deal to say about the resources and opportunities for settlement of the region with which he is so familiar, the growth of its towns, its business progress and the various movements, material and intellectual, that tend to its welfare.

THE Townsend (Montana) *Tranchant* discusses the project of a branch road from the Northern Pacific to the Neihart mines, in the Belt Mountains, and advocates a route leaving the main line at Townsend. Two other routes are proposed, one from Livingston and one from Helena by way of the Great Falls of the Missouri. The Townsend route would be 74 miles long, the Livingston route 107, and the Helena and Great Falls route 145. We fear the *Tranchant* underestimates the difficulties of crossing the Belt Mountains which a road from Townsend would have to traverse. The pass seems a low one when seen from a stage, but it was surveyed at an early day by Northern Pacific engineers, and found more difficult than the Bozeman Pass, notwithstanding the latter required a costly tunnel. We may add that the whole subject of feeder lines to the Northern Pacific in Montana will soon become a live one, and such articles as that in the *Tranchant* are timely and valuable.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE received a visit lately from Hon. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., late chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. Mr. Nimmo is an accomplished statistician and political economist, who, after building up his bureau into one of the most intelligent and useful features of the machinery of the general government, stepped out to make room for a country editor from Missouri. One of his latest efforts was a thorough report on the ranch and range cattle industry of the West, which appeared last winter. He is now preparing a book on the same subject, and with characteristic industry is gathering his facts by making journeys through all the states and territories of the great grazing belt.

THE Minnesota State Fair, held on the new grounds of the association, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, was a great success in spite of two rainy days. About 75,000 people paid at the gates and the total receipts were nearly \$40,000. For the first time the twin cities united in the support of a State Fair. Next year the fair will be kept open eleven weeks, and in a year or two more it will, we are confident, develop into a grand exhibition of the arts, products and industries of all the Northwestern states and territories.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER BUCKLEY, of the Northern Pacific, recommends the early construction of two branch lines in Washington Territory and Idaho. One from Spokane Falls up Hangman Creek to Farmington and Moscow, Idaho, and one from Cheney or Stevens, northwardly, to the Colville Valley, with a diverging line to the Big Bend country, branching off at Fairview, and terminating opposite the mouth of the Okanogan River, on the Upper Columbia.

NEXT month we shall print our Portland article. It will be superbly illustrated with about sixty engravings, including street views, portraits of prominent people, scenery and pictures of handsome dwellings and business blocks.

## GLIMPSES OF WESTERN LIFE.

## Hearing the News in Idaho.

BY CHARLES HENRY PHELPS.

A trail cut through the banks of snow,  
Winds up and o'er the mountain chain  
To where the pines of Idaho  
Stand guard upon the Cœur d'Alene;  
A thousand feet above the clouds,  
A thousand feet below the stars,  
The narrow path just rims the shrouds  
That wrap the warlike form of Mars.  
On Eagle and on Pritchard creeks,  
In Dream Gulch and at Murrayville,  
The camp-fires play their ruddy freaks,  
Redden the snow with lurid streaks  
And melt, perchance, on every hill  
The nuggets which the miner seeks.

One night in camp the game ran high,  
Desperate some and reckless more;  
In every canyon, revelry;  
And boisterous songs went rolling by,  
With rugged jokes and lusty roar,  
When, all at once, a sudden hush  
Passed, like a whisper, through the pines;  
The chorus ceased its noisy rush,  
The gamblers broke their eager lines,  
And many bared a shaggy head,  
And some upon that silent air  
Breathed forth a rude, unpracticed prayer;  
The sick moaned on his hemlock bed,  
For, down the peaks of Idaho,  
Across the trail cut through the snow,  
Had come this message—"Grant is dead!"

The men, who knew each other not,  
Gathered and talked in undertone.  
And one said: "I have not forgot  
How he led us at Donelson."  
And one, who spoke his name to bless,  
Said: "I was in the Wilderness."  
And one: "I was in Mexico."  
And still another, old and scarred,  
And weather-bronzed and battle-marred,  
Broke down with this one word: "Shiloh."

Then by the firelight's fitful blaze,  
With broken voice, beneath the trees,  
One read of those last painful days  
And of his calm soul's victories,  
So like his old heroic ways.  
Touched to the heart, they did not seek  
To hide the love of many years,  
But down each rough and furrowed cheek  
Crept manly, unaccustomed tears.

Ah! Never on this younger sod  
Shall dew more grateful ever fall;  
And never lips to Freedom's God  
In prayer more fervently shall call.  
And thou, calm spirit, in what path  
Thy dauntless footsteps ever tread,  
No blessing kindlier meaning hath  
Than brave men speak above their dead.

## A Clam Story.

The Astoria (Ore.) *Astorian* has the following: A gentleman who shall be styled Devon, on Clatsop Beach, last Tuesday, had an unusual experience. He went out, as he had often done, to get some clams. He felt two clams with his feet and stuck both hands in the sand to catch the bivalves. It happened that both clams had their shells open, and instead of Devon catching the clams they caught him. He quickly jerked his fingers out with one good-sized clam adhering to each hand.

At that instant growls were heard near by and the discomfited Devon, running quickly, had to face a savage bull dog, which threatened to close its jaws on his flesh. The dog went ahead with his intention, and the man had to get rid of his three biting torments at the same time by smashing the clinging clams on the head of the bull dog. His fingers were severely cut by the grip of the clams and the sharp edges of the shells after he had smashed them on the skull of his four-footed assailant.

## A Tough Bear Story.

The Phillipsburg correspondent of the Butte (Montana) *Miner* tells the following bear story with as much conciseness and gravity as though he believed it: "While riding through the willows, near the head of the west fork of Rock Creek, one day last week, Harry Morgan had an experience with a grizzly that will linger about the panels of his memory during life. He rode directly into the embraces of a she bear as large as a five-year-old steer. Bruin tenderly knocked Harry off his horse and quickly throwing him on her back she quietly trotted up the stream about a mile, and then throwing him down in a washout deliberately covered him over with brush and dirt. After carefully completing her work, Madame started after her family. Harry, nothing the worse for the incident save a sense of offended personal dignity, got out of the brush pile and went down the creek with the speed of an express train. This same beast, a day or two before, caught a large cow belonging to Col. Morse and killed her at one blow. Anyone doubting either of the above stories knows too little of this country to live in it with any safety."

## Perham Visits Perham.

Perham (Minn.) Bulletin.

It has been a great source of gratification to the people of Perham to meet the son of the illustrious Josiah Perham, the first president of the great Northern Pacific Road, also the man from whom our beautiful little city derives its name. Mr. and Mrs. Perham arrived on Monday evening's train, were taken to the Grand Pacific, and the following morning were welcomed by our business men most heartily. In the afternoon carriages were ready and many of our people, both ladies and gents, were driven about the city, shown the improvements that have been and are being made. Then a drive to the brewery, after which all went to the lake and engaged in such sports as fishing, hunting, rowing, etc. At 6 P. M. the party returned to town. After tea at Mr. Denison's a public reception was tendered at the Grand Pacific, and a fair representation of the business men with their ladies helped entertain. The band, which is one of the very essential and important parts to a like gathering, was present in full uniform and helped make the time pass pleasantly. After a few remarks by Mr. Claydon, Mr. Perham spoke very touchingly relative to his father, of his past life, also of Perham and its bright future.

Mr. Perham, Jr., is a man fifty-one years of age, and was the first secretary the Northern Pacific Company ever had, and filled that important office most acceptably for two and one-half years. His wife is a lady a few years younger, and her pleasant and winning manner could but endear her to those she met. In fact we can say that Mr. and Mrs. Perham are "people among people;" they are sociable and agreeable, and the Perhamites all wish a long and happy life to their newly formed friends, Charles and Mrs. Perham, and may they live to often return to their namesake, and there seek rest on the shores of its beautiful lakes, and if ill, there receive nature's own remedies.



A SOD HOUSE NEAR LISBON, DAKOTA. [From a sketch by Will S. Horton.]

## Jimsonweed on Chicken Shooting.

"Them Cooperstown dudes, who feed a dog twelve months for the sake of one little moth-eaten, seven-cent chicken, are crazy, that's what, and they take them thin-skinned, white-livered pointer pups right out among the wild birds of the desert, careless like. The first thing they know the chickens will turn on the dogs and hurt 'em. If I had a good chicken to shoot under, or over, or sideways on, I could get more dog meat than a man can chop an axe in a tree. If I just put one chicken on a high hill, seven miles from the court house, in fifteen minutes I couldn't see the ground for pups—long, short, liver-colored, ring-streaked, and speckled, and a parcel of dum fools with powder enough to blow up Hell's Gate comin' a-runnin' arter my chicken.

"I had chickens to sell last harvest and I never teched a gun. I used to kill 'em by runnin' into 'em with a light Plano binder. My off horse would see 'em out in the field, when I was a harvestin', and rip—snort—the hull team would go bent for 'lection. We would strike the covey and bag every chicken in the flock; and them horses would come back to the grain as if nothin' had happened. 'Mash the chickens up!' Lord, no! It tied 'em in bundles—twenty in a bundle, as slick as anything you ever see. I sold 'em by the bundle, and never pretended to count 'em.

"Well, I don't care if I do. Put a little peppermint in mine."—*Cooperstown (Dak.) Courier.*

Waiter—"Will you have salt with your eggs?"  
Guest—"No, thanks; they ain't at all fresh."

## SEPTEMBER IN THE NATIONAL PARK.

The impression very widely prevails that this month is not a favorable one to visit our National Park, but nearly twelve years, residence in Montana and Wyoming, a part of that time within its confines, and a recent trip through it, extending over a considerable part of the month, enables me to deny it most emphatically. Parties who accompanied us had been warned in St. Paul not to undertake the journey, as deep snows and arctic cold were sure to overtake them, and it was only because they had traveled a long way to see Wonderland that they were not turned back, and so trusted to fate. It is true that storms not infrequently occur at the lofty altitude within which lies the park, during the latter part of August or early in September; but they are not enduring and soon pass away, leaving the atmosphere brightened and purified; the light, feathery snow accompanying them soon passing away under the clear skies.

The mild night frosts have chilled the gossamer wings of the myriad insect pests which swarm in great numbers everywhere throughout the months of July and August, and the mornings dawn resplendently beautiful with all the combinations of cool tints common to late autumn skies of northern lands.

A genial warmth creeps into the days as the sun climbs to the zenith and remains until the shadows of the mountains cross the valleys, when, if riding, one may wear a light overcoat with comfort.

At no other time can the geysers and the wonderful pools be more satisfactorily studied, the golden tints and purple shades of the reflected skies lending to them new and indescribable beauties. The

mountains tipped with snow form a fitting frame for unequaled landscapes in which sober hues predominate, but brightened by surpassingly lovely sun rises and sunsets. An incident of our journey was an opportunity afforded us to witness the Artemesia in eruption, a little known geyser, which has not been seen in action before this season, and only a few times, I believe, since the discovery of the

basin. It is ordinarily a tranquil pool with little to distinguish it in appearance from many similar ones, but its discharge is a magnificent display of power. A tower of heaving waters rises from the centre constantly changing into weird forms through dense clouds of steam, and surf-like waves roll from its basin with the measured surf of the sea.

Feathered game was seen in great numbers.

A. H. HERSEY.

## THE SOD HOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

A low sod house, a broad green prairie,  
And stately ranks of bannered corn;—  
'Twas there I took my dark-eyed Mary,  
And there our darling boy was born.

The walls were low, the place was homely,  
But Mary sang from morn till night.  
The place beneath her touch grew comely;  
Her cheerful presence made it bright.

Oh, life was sweet beyond all measure!  
No hour was dull, no day was long;  
Each task was easy, toil was pleasure,  
For love and hope were fresh and strong.

How oft we sat at eve, foretelling  
The glories of that wide, new land!  
And gayly planned our future dwelling—  
For low sod house, a mansion grand.

Alas! we little knew how fleeting  
The joy that falls to human lot.  
While unseen hands were dirges beating,  
We smiled secure and heard them not.

One day Death came and took my Mary;  
Another, and the baby died.  
And near the sod house on the prairie  
I laid my darlings side by side.

I could not stay, my heart was weary,  
And life a load too hard to bear.  
That low sod house was dreary, dreary,  
For love and hope lay buried there.



## THE LOON OF FLATHEAD LAKE.

*Correspondence Butte Inter Mountain.*

During a recent camping excursion along the east shore of Flathead Lake I had an opportunity of observing the habits of that strange bird, the loon, and of listening to its peculiar, tremulous cry, while very near it—sometimes less than a hundred feet away. With a buoyant spring the creature would rise from the depths of the lake, throwing nearly its whole body above the surface; it would settle back, shake its head and compose itself; then deliberately stretch its neck, lift its beak upward and seemingly with an effort clear its throat, then give utterance to its startling, thrilling cry. No answer comes from along the lonely shore. It is no signal to a distant mate, no communication to any creature of its kind. It is the voice of a woman, and entirely human in its exquisite modulation, and seems the expression of a thought or sentiment with which the creature is burdened, and which demands frequent expression, especially during all the lonely watches of the night. Most people are familiar with the cry of the

ship with its kind. It breeds from pure instinct of reproduction. Two eggs laid on the bare sand a few feet from the water's edge is all the provision it makes for family or home. The parent birds live apart, and all forms of affection seem denied this outcast, this Wandering Jew. But it is good to believe that in the court of the Omnipotent, Justice occupies no higher seat than Mercy, and that in the fullness of time the weary spirit, pure and spotless, absolved and forgiven, may be folded away in the bosom of the Almighty.

W. B. M.

## THE MAGIC CITY.

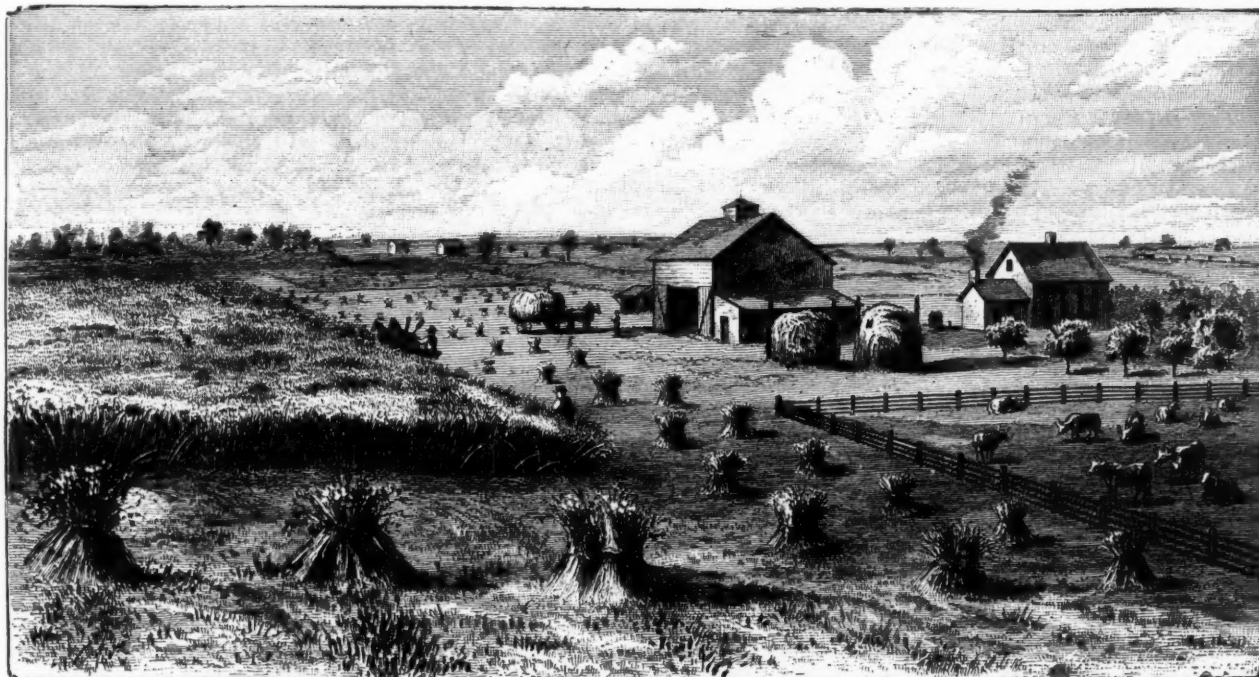
*North Yakima (Wash. Ter.) Signal.*

Westerners are familiar with the term "mushroom growth" as applied to towns that spring up of a night from some unusual cause, such as mining excitement, and die almost as suddenly, but here in the centre of Washington Territory is an attractive, well laid out and substantial town, whose growth has been magical. Nine months ago on the site of the present town of North Yakima, the coyotes howled in discordant unison and the jack rabbits nimbly leaped over the sage

yard, 4 laundries, 3 newspapers, roundhouse, depot, 5 dealers in agricultural implements, 1 jewelry store, 1 carpenter shop, 2 furniture factories, 1 soda factory, 4 millinery and dress making establishments, railroad land office, United States land office, 1 Chinese store, 3 news and cigar stands, White sewing machine agency, 2 paint shops, 2 fruit and confectionery stands, 1 tailor shop, 2 variety stores, post office, 1 crockery store, 3 livery stables, 1 brewery, 1 cabinet shop, 1 public hall, 6 warehouses, 1 national bank, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, 2 justices of the peace, 1 shoemaker, 2 hardware stores, 3 groceries, 2 harness manufactories, 4 barber shops, 1 planing mill, 1 brickyard, 4 blacksmith shops, 2 feed yards, 3 lumberyards, 15 saloons, 1 wagon factory, 2 bakeries and 1 auction house.

## MONTANA WOOLS.

In writing on wool matters a Montana correspondent of the *Textile Record* says: "The wool clip of the world has advanced sixty-five per cent in the last twenty years, or four times faster than the population, and yet prices have fallen only twenty-two per cent.



A PRAIRIE HOME IN DAKOTA. [From a sketch by Paul &amp; Syndman.]

loon, yet few hear it under circumstances favorable for appreciating its intense, powerful expression. Another cry so fraught with pain and remorse, terror and despair, is not heard in the wide world, not even in a mad house. To the near listener it is blood-curdling and painful in its clear significance. Its repetition on the tragic stage would insure immortality to an actress. Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt might take lessons in rhetoric from the loon; yet human voice would strive in vain to equal it in power and intense dramatic effect. It is something supernatural as it goes out over the silent waters. It is the wail of a lost spirit.

There is in it no thought of expiation, no sign of hope—only black, rayless despair.

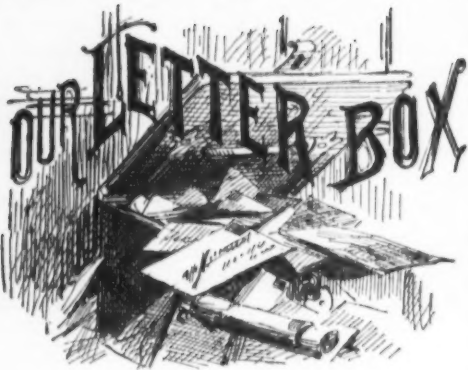
If the doctrine of the transmigration of souls be true, and who shall say that it is not as likely to be as many another form of popular belief, what human soul is prisoned and working out a terrible retribution in the form of this solitary bird?

In the light of this hypothesis its cry is susceptible of interpretation. Of what passion, what terrible sin and crime, of what repentance, sorrow and remorse does it not tell? But forgiveness comes not yet. Meanwhile it is doomed to live apart from influences that make life tolerable to most of God's creatures. It must seek the darkest recesses of the wilderness, and know none of the blandishments of love-making common to other birds. It may have no companion-

brush in sportive play. This is all changed. From a trackless waste of so-called desert land, with neither house, water nor tree in sight, there is now a town of over 900 inhabitants, 336 substantial business and dwelling houses and innumerable lesser structures; 13 miles of streets; 20 miles of irrigating trenches to supply the town with water, and these trenches ripped with rock through the leading thoroughfares; 2 miles of sidewalk, 8 and 10 feet wide, and over 4,000 growing shade, fruit and ornamental trees. Flowers are blooming in gardens and lawns are clad in living verdure. Well may this be called a city of Alladinish growth, for all this has been accomplished without charter, corporation or taxation, other than by subscription. Ill-natured newspapers have published reports that the town is dead, yet in the past three months it has kept steadily growing and has been increased in size by the addition of over one hundred business houses, residences and public buildings, including a substantial brick block, two churches and a public hall, and arrangements are now in progress for the building of a school house to cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and 12 buildings are in the course of construction. An inventory of the town shows 13 lawyers, 4 doctors, 3 real estate agents, 7 contracting builders, 1 dentist, 2 express agents, 2 insurance agents, 3 ministers, 175 dwelling houses, 5 general stores, 3 drug stores, 1 ice house, 4 restaurants, 2 boarding houses, 4 hotels, 1 wood yard, 1 stock

It is quite possible that during the next fifteen or twenty years wool may fall another twenty per cent, and yet the business of wool growing, taken in connection with the mutton product, in a country so fitted by nature for the business as Montana, will be one of the most lucrative in the world." It is further stated: "The wool clip of the United States for the year 1880 is said to be 264,000,000 pounds, which it had increased to 337,500,000 pounds in 1884, and those best informed in the business do not place the product for this year at a much greater figure, owing to the fact that in the Eastern states large numbers of sheep perished during the cold weather. In this respect the flocks of Montana are more fortunate, and the loss from cold will be very small."

A PRAIRIE HOME IN DAKOTA.—Here is the contrasting picture to the sketch of the little sod shanty on the opposite page. Four or five years have intervened since the building of the sod dwelling. Bountiful harvests have been reaped. Industry and thrift have brought their reward. A comfortable house shelters the settler's family. He has built a spacious barn and planted trees. His fields are golden with the ripened grain. Sleek cattle graze in the enclosure. He is independent of fortune's reverses and can look forward to an old age of ease and plenty. Such contrasts are by no means rare in Dakota. The dwellers in sod shanties to-day will be well-to-do farmers a few years hence, and many of the prosperous farmers of to-day began life in Dakota in just such shanties as the one shown in our sketch.



### Wanted—An Opening for a Stationery Store.

HARRISON, OHIO, Sept. 9, 1885.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

Can you tell me of a town in Dakota that would be a good location for a stationer? I want to go to some small place that is building up, and that would be advantageous to a business like mine. I wish to establish myself out there as soon as possible.

M. S. PIERCE.

Will some of our readers in Dakota, who know of a good opening for a stationery store, kindly write Mr. Pierce. We would suggest Minnewaukan and Dickinson as two among many growing towns.

### Questions About Montana.

LODGE, ILL., Aug. 18, 1885.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

I see you answer quite a number of questions in your valuable magazine, so I will ask you a few about Montana. (1.) What would it cost for two tickets from Chicago to Miles City? And (2) is there any good Government land near there? I would like to homestead one hundred and sixty acres and take a tree claim of the same amount. (3.) Is there plenty of timber near there for building purposes? And (4) can a good, steady man get employment through the winter? And (5) what are wages in that part of the country? I would like to come this fall and get ready for spring work. I am a carpenter by trade and would like to know (6) if there is much of that kind of work to be done out there? But I can do any kind of work if not too troublesome. Please answer these few questions, as I am getting ready to come as soon as possible.

C. A. L.

(1.) About forty dollars. (2.) Yes, but it needs irrigating for general farming. (3.) Timber is cottonwood and bull pine. (4.) Yes. (5.) About one-third higher than in Illinois. (6.) Miles City is a growing town and a good deal of building is going on. We should think a good carpenter could get plenty of work.

### An Intending Dakota Settler.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1885.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

I am a watchmaker, thirty-three years of age, unmarried, commanding a salary in this city of thirty dollars per week. Close application to business and incongenial climate have seriously impaired my health and my physicians inform me that I must give up my present occupation, at least one half the year, and recommend out of door employment and the climate of Minnesota or Northern Dakota. Now, I have an idea in my mind which I wish to submit to you. Please tell me if it is practicable and if you can suggest anything better. I have about \$2,000. My scheme is to take up three hundred and twenty acres of Government land, under the homestead and tree culture laws, live on and improve it during the summer months, from April to October, and work at my business the balance of the year in some neighboring city, providing I can secure a situation with the privilege of taking so extended a vacation, which I do not doubt I can do, as our dullest season is during the summer. Could I in this way make my claim good or would I be obliged to prove a residence on the homestead grant continuous throughout the year. Are there Government lands to be had suitable for my purpose, that are within reaching distance of such assistance as I would require, for I should be obliged to hire everything done. Would such a venture be likely to prove a profitable investment? About what would be the average cost per acre to realize on a crop of wheat, hiring everything done from the beginning to the end? Where would you advise me to

locate and which would be best adapted to my purpose, bottom or up lands? Is raising wheat considered profitable at present prices? Can a crop of wheat be raised on newly broken ground? Ought the ground to be broken in the fall or spring? What is the average cost per acre to establish a claim under the tree culture law?

There is also another matter about which I should like to be informed. My father served three and one-half years in the United States army during the rebellion and is thereby entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of Government land by a residence of one and one-half years. Ill health has prevented him from taking advantage of this. Is there any way that the claim can be secured by proxy. Could I establish it for him?

E. A. W.

Your plan is a good one. Many people in Dakota are acting on the same idea and securing independence for the future by obtaining a homestead on the rich prairies. You can hold a homestead claim by living on it and improving it during the summer and fall months and living in a neighboring town during the winter, provided you go out occasionally and sleep on your place and watch it pretty closely. The law requires continuous residence, but it would not be enforced so strictly as to prevent your working winters in a town. If you were making substantial improvements and obviously intending to live on the claim, public opinion would protect you against claim jumpers. We do not believe there is any economy in tree claims. Most of them are taken on speculation, to hold a year or two and then relinquish to a pre-emptor or homesteader for a consideration. The cost and bother of carrying the tree plantation through for seven years is so great that few attempt it. Better buy railroad land on five or ten years' time. The annual payments will be so small as to be hardly felt. You could take up a soldier's homestead for your father as his agent, but after six months he would have to make the entry himself and live on the land like other homesteaders. The cost of raising wheat is from \$6.50 to \$8 per acre. Wheat can be raised on the sod but not in profitable quantities. Most settlers raise oats for their own use on newly broken ground. The usual breaking season is June, but a good deal of land is broken in the fall. If you will call at our editorial office on your way west we will give you information as to good points for you to locate in.

### Wanted—A Location for a Woolen Mill.

LINDSAY, ONT., Aug. 23, 1885.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

Knowing you take great interest in all that refers to the Northern Pacific Railroad and connections and are well posted thereon, I write you for information. I am desirous of locating at some central point to build and run a woolen mill, two set, if possible, and there proves sufficient opening, but am at a loss where to go. Could you inform me as to best points for plenty of wool and also to insure a good run of custom carding? There are several points I have been considering, among others Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Fargo, Bismarck, Mandan, in Dakota; Helena, in Montana; and Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington Territory. Have any of these places woolen mills? If not, which would be preferable, all things considered? If you can give me population and general business of place you think best, where, of course, there is no woolen mill now, I should be obliged. An early reply would oblige

F. H. NEWTON.

Leave out of your list Tacoma and Seattle, because they are not in a wool-growing region; add Miles City, Billings and Bozeman; then go out and look the ground over carefully before settling on a site. We publish your name and address in full, believing that you will receive correspondence from the towns mentioned which will aid you to a decision.

### Oregon Smiles Again.

A correspondent writing from Portland, Oregon, under date of September 14th, says:

Hurrah for the rain! The devastating fires, raging for weeks past in the magnificent forests, at intervals from British Columbia to the Lower Columbia River, have been quenched by copious showers.

The dense, disagreeable smoke that has darkened the land for so many weeks, shutting from view the grandest scenes of a continent, and even making the nearest home scenes strange to the sight, has been driven skyward and seaward by the moist south winds which, when astir, always bring rain in Oregon. Unless you have experienced the gloom of a genuine full-fledged smoky summer in this region, you can scarcely imagine the great relief it is to those who have gone through it to be able once more to "see out." You have, of course, noticed what a disagreeable, gloomy feeling pervades and dominates all life when there is a total eclipse of the sun. Well, just imagine that kind of darkness, several degrees more intense, prevailing for a month or six weeks. The light of the sun being so obscured that at high noon one could gaze for any length of time upon it without blinking. But the rain has come and smoke no longer possesses the land. The glories of Oregon scenery are once more revealed to the enraptured sight. Everybody feels better. Our skies, the bluest, are flecked with white and drifting clouds and old Sol instead of "hanging darkling in eternal space" and looking like a spent and dying ember, glows in all his glory with none (not even smoke) to dispute his reign. Mount St. Helens looms white and vast. Peerless Hood in its 12,000 feet of snowy height again challenges the admiration of a world. The Willamette's reach of grassy bank and valley green and crystal flowing waters delight the senses of the multitude. The countenances of all old Oregonians wear a smile today. When I first came down town to business this morning these changed looks were noticeable. After greeting several I finally said: "What makes everybody so cheerful this morning; has Transcontinental gone up to par?" "O, no! better than that!" was the reply, "We can see Mount Hood this morning!" I looked and lo! its glaciated peaks glistened in the sun. And really I felt better myself, although I am not a thoroughbred Webfoot. It is really too bad that during this summer so many tourists and travelers, many of whom were highly distinguished in their home locality, and whose opinions of our magnificent scenery would have carried weight, were debarred from even a glimpse of the glories of our North Pacific scenes. You know Joaquin Miller says, writing on the gorge of the Columbia:

"See once Columbia's scenes then roam no more;  
No more remains on earth to cultured eyes;  
The entract comes down a broken roar,  
The palisades defy approach, and rise  
Green mossed and dripping to the clouded skies.  
The canyon thunders with its fall of foam,  
And calls loud mouthed, and all the land defies;  
The mounts make fellowship and dwell at home  
In snowy brotherhood beneath their purple dome."

Let us hope that in future the sturdy yeomen who are hewing out homes in the lovely vales and on the forest-crowned hills of this fertile land, will be more careful in guarding against forest fires. The destruction of values is incalculable, and a little caution in this regard will be an heritage of untold wealth to their sons and daughters.

### NORTH DAKOTA CENSUS.

The following is the population of some of the cities and towns in North Dakota:

Fargo.....	8,201
*Grand Forks.....	4,692
Bismarck.....	3,067
Jamestown.....	2,482
Mandan.....	2,263
Grafton.....	2,225
Wahpeton.....	1,954
Valley City.....	1,500
Casselton.....	1,365
Lisbon.....	1,231
Devils Lake.....	900
Larimore.....	850
Tower City.....	763
Peninsula.....	755
Hillsboro.....	745
Ellendale.....	701
LaMoure.....	662
Steele.....	651
Milnor.....	631
Mayville.....	543
Carrington.....	450
Wheatland.....	370
Portland.....	350
Buffalo.....	319
Cooperstown.....	315

\* Enumerators claim 6,635.

PROFIT ON WHEAT RAISING.—Jos. Paul, living six miles northwest of town, had in one hundred and sixty acres of wheat this season, which yielded nearly thirty-one bushels to the acre. The wheat sold for forty-eight cents a bushel, and he finds the profit was seven dollars an acre, making a profit of \$1,120 for the one hundred and sixty acres. All of the work was hired, from plowing to threshing, so that the man who does a considerable portion of his own work would have a larger profit.—Walla Walla (Wash. Ter.) Journal.



## THE MULLAN TUNNEL.

The Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific Railroad includes some of the grandest of Montana's mountain scenery. The great tunnel penetrates the main range at the Mullan Pass, in one of the most picturesque and interesting regions of the mountain land.

The road leaving the Missouri passes through the beautiful valley of the Prickly Pear, and crossing Ten Mile Creek, leads up the narrow basin of Seven Mile Creek to the eastern portal of the tunnel at its head.

The old Helena trail, by which the writer crossed over the pass some years ago, skirts the base of the low-lying ranges of the naked quartz and granite hills, which flank the Seven Mile, and ascends the mountain through a heavy growth of timber. Groves of moss-covered and patriarchal pines and spruces, and great masses of broken and scattered boulders, with here and there glimpses through the trees of a noble prospect stretching far away to the east, marks its rugged windings, and scarcely before aware of it one stands upon a small, nearly level plateau at the summit.

Here, within twenty paces, are the springs whose crystal waters are part of the headwaters of the two great river systems of the continent. Far below us, as upon a gigantic map, we may trace the silver thread of the Ten Mile, Prickly Pear and Missouri rivers, winding through broad fields and meadows, or sweeping through grand canyons of the mountains in snowy torrents.

At the mouth of Last Chance lies Helena, veiled in mist and smoke, and scattered over the lovely little valley of the Prickly Pear, may be seen the cottage homes of a hundred farms. Apparently close at hand, but fifteen miles distant, the crimson summit of Red Mountain towers majestically up against the clear, blue sky, its northern wall descending in a sheer perpendicular declivity of 1,000 feet to the tree-clad banks of the Ten Mile. Probably no single mountain in the world contains such an enormous and varied mass of mineral-bearing ores as this, and upon its broken slopes and in its rugged chasms, gold, silver, tellurium, tin, platinum, cinnabar, galena, and other metals have been found in greater or less quantities. Nearly five hundred recorded leads have been at one time recorded upon this one peak alone. Upon the western slope an unbroken forest extends to the bottom of the Little Blackfoot, beyond which tree-clad and rocky hills blend with the sky.

The Little Blackfoot, a tributary of the Missoula, is a beautiful, limpid mountain stream, and flows through a region picturesque and grand beyond description. It has long been a favorite hunting and fishing ground, and pleasure parties from the mining towns have long annually sought its quiet parks and dells for summer camping. Through this pass the Mullan road crosses, built by the Government in 1857, to bring Forts Benton and Walla Walla into direct overland communication, long before gold was even suspected to exist in Montana.

Not far from it is the Lewis and Clarke Pass, at the head of the Dearborn River, the point at which the famous expedition led by the two intrepid explorers whose names it bears crossed the snow-covered mountains more than three-quarters of a century ago.

The altitude of the Mullan Pass is about 6,000 feet, nearly 2,500 feet lower than the crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad, and about 1,200 feet lower than that of the Central Pacific Railroad.

A. H. HERSEY.

A very fat and much worn-out-looking man stood in the centre of the aisle, fanning himself vigorously with the cover of a lunch basket.

The train slacked up for a station, and the brakeman put his head into the car and shouted in the partly-interrogative manner peculiar to his class, "Wil-a-man sett? Wil-a-man sett?"

"Yes!" roared the fat man; "he will if he can find a seat! And stay there till he hatches something!"

The passengers laughed, and as a passenger got out at Willimansett, the fat man found a seat.

## NEW BOOKS.

"Alden's Cyclopaedia of Universal Literature" is now appearing in parts of one hundred and sixty pages each, which will be bound in volumes of four hundred and eighty pages each. Two parts have already been issued. The enterprise is courageous and commendable, and the work will fill an evident want. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors is growing more and more out of date. A new generation of writers has taken the leadership of public thought since it was written, whose names are sought in vain upon its pages. For journalists and scholars, and for libraries, public and private, Mr. Alden's Cyclopaedia, bringing as it does the history of the world of literature down to our own day, will be invaluable.

"Bricks of Babel" is the title of a little volume on a big subject. It is "a brief review of the myths, traditions and religious beliefs of races, with concise studies in ethnography," according to the subtitle on the title page. Its object is to defend the old six thousand years chronology of Bishop Usher, which most intelligent people supposed was buried by science long ago far too deep for resurrection. It also gravely defends the myth of an universal deluge and of Noah and his ark, and treats the tower of Babel story as an actual occurrence and the real explanation of the diversity of language among mankind. The author is Julia McNair Wright, and the publisher is John B. Alden, of New York.

The latest volume of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s thoughtful and very readable American Commonwealth Series is "Michigan: A History of Governments," by Judge Thomas M. Cooley. There is much in the early history of Michigan of special interest, and Judge Cooley has treated the subject in a philosophic spirit. Its original settlement by the French, the conspiracy of Pontiac, the British invasion in 1812, the later occupancy of the State by emigrants from the Eastern states, and the development of its industrial, educational and political organization are among the topics of the book!

The receipt from Harper & Brothers of a copy of Mrs. Elizabeth Custer's "Boots and Saddles" gives us occasion for saying that the sales of this very bright and entertaining book are not yet diminishing, although it was published several months ago. It has proved to be one of the marked successes of the year. Everyone who reads it commends it to his friends. The descriptions of garrison and campaign life on the plains are delightfully fresh and frank. Mrs. Custer is above all things natural, and writes, not as if she had the public in her eye, but as if she were relating her experiences to a little circle of appreciative friends gathered around her fireside in the long Dakota winter evenings. To Dakota and Montana people the book has a strong local interest, for the scenes it describes all lie between the Missouri River at Fort Lincoln and the locality of the Custer massacre, on the Little Big Horn.

CENTREVILLE, Oregon, has a new paper called the *Centrevillian*.

MORE WOMEN WANTED.—There are not women enough by one-half here to go around. A shipload of spinsters are badly needed in Washington Territory.—*Ellensburg (Wash. Ter.) Localizer*.

A NEW industry is to be started at Friday Harbor, on San Juan Island, by Portland capitalists. It will be an establishment for the manufacture of fish oil, fish glue, fish guano, and also for pickling fish. The object is to make all possible use of the fish which abound in Puget Sound waters for commercial purposes, as for instance: Oil and glue will be made from herring, dog fish and cat fish; salmon will be salted; halibut will be dried and smoked; glue can be made from the heads of all fish. The factory will be complete with first-class machinery for this purpose, so that every part of a fish and all kinds will be utilized.—*Port Townsend Call*.

## HORSE HEAVEN.

The country that has been familiarly known to stockmen in Eastern Washington Territory for the past fifteen years as Horse Heaven is fast developing from a heaven for equines to fertile homes for human kind. It embraces all that country lying between the Yakima River on the north, the Columbia River on the east and south, and extending as far west as Alder Creek, a distance of sixty miles from the extreme east end, with an average width of twenty-four miles, containing an area of 897,280 acres. Along the Yakima River there are a series of bluffs, a few of the highest rising from five hundred to six hundred feet above the bank of the river. From these hills on the north side the country slopes gradually toward the Columbia River. The land is very level, making one continuous plain, crossed only by a few small ravines. The eastern part is covered with a very luxuriant growth of bunch grass, which furnishes an abundant pasture for stock, and many of the settlers have further utilized it by cutting it for hay. While in the western part is to be found considerable sage brush.

The soil is similar to that of the great wheat fields of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and Pendleton, Oregon. The production this year has demonstrated beyond a doubt the fertility of the soil. Wheat sown last spring on sod broken the previous fall yielded twenty bushels to the acre. A few of the older settlers who have been here two years and have had time to get their ground in proper state of cultivation harvested thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Melons, potatoes and vegetables of every description have been successfully grown sufficient to prove the boundless resources of the soil.

The following letter has interest in this connection:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1885.

Hon. Joseph Jorgensen, Walla Walla, W. T.,

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged for the answer in regard to the samples of soil you forwarded to this department, and now take pleasure in sending the complete analysis of the seven air-dried soils.

Judging from what we know of soils of similar origin in Europe, where vineyards have been in cultivation for over fifty years with a large yearly yield, as in the Rhine and Mediterranean regions, soils arising from the disintegration of volcanic rocks are very fine in texture, dark in color, and of great fertility. Climate, however, would have great influence on the character of the crops raised.

From an inspection of the analysis these soils will be found to have an abundant supply of the important soil constituents and will prove, probably, very enduring and produce a great variety of crops. In their contents of hydrogen, with the exception of 1660 and 1661, they are, however, somewhat deficient; this would indicate that ammonical manures would have to be applied in the future when the soil should become unproductive by excessive cropping. The large amount of soda, as well as of potash, is remarkable.

Respectfully yours,  
EDGAR RICHARDS,  
Assistant Chemist.

Much choice Government land remains yet untaken and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are offering their lands to actual settlers from fifty cents to five dollars per acre.

Now that the Northern Pacific Railroad have extended their road up through the Yakima Valley it gives the farmers here the choice of two markets, one via the Northern Pacific east, the other via the Oregon Railway & Navigation to Portland. This is a question that will have a material bearing on the prosperity of the country and is a natural condition that will not escape the notice of the far-seeing settler.

T. B. T.

Simpson and his wife were on the way to church and the lady was putting on her gloves.

"My dear," he said, pettishly, "you should complete your toilet at home. I'd just as soon see a woman putting on her stockings on the street as putting on her gloves."

"Most men would," she said, promptly; and the abashed husband didn't say another word.—*Evansville Argus*.

## INDIAN HORSE THIEVES.

The Government sets apart for each tribe enough of the choicest land to make a state, larger in fact than many of the older states of the Union, upon which the white man in search of a home is forbidden to put his foot, or to even let his domestic animals feed upon the grasses which there grow up and go to decay, without benefit to a single soul; but mark you, the Indian who makes no use under heaven of nine-tenths of this vast domain is allowed to leave it at his own sweet will, and stay off it as long as he pleases, and this he does for the well-known purpose of stealing the poor laboring white man's horses, eating his cattle and robbing his cabin of anything that the aristocratic, idle Indian may deem worth carrying away. It may be asked why do we not arrest and punish these marauders, to which I answer it is always necessary to catch your rabbit before you eat it, or your horse thief before you kill him. Time has no value to an Indian, and he has no business that will suffer from his absence or neglect. He will lie concealed in the timber and brush on our mountains or along the streams, for weeks or months, if necessary, subsisting off cattle killed as his wants may require. His idea of a good living is not a lofty one, and he will submit to severe privation if he thinks he can finally secure a horse or two.

At last he secures his prey, and by the time the unfortunate victim discovers his loss the thief is 50, 60 or 70 miles away, for these Indian thieves are desperate riders all, and their flight is always up to the limit of the speed and endurance of the horses stolen, and in this country, unless a considerable number of horses are taken, it is extremely difficult to find, and if found, to follow the trail, and the loser is confronted with the question of which direction did they go? for we are surrounded by Indian reservations, which means by thieves. If found and followed, the trail, of course, leads to some reservation, and here a new trouble is encountered, for he is strictly forbidden to enter upon the poor Indian's little patch of land (usually about one hundred by two hundred miles square) without first obtaining the consent of a resident autocrat known as an "Indian agent," who is the joint product of the Indian ring and some village in the Eastern states, where a careful study of Cooper's novels, and the equally truthful and rose-colored reports of former Indian agents has convinced the resident population that the Western Indian is a Christian gentleman of æsthetic tastes and a "childlike and bland" smile, and that the Western pioneer is a border ruffian and villain, whose chief aim and object is to try to steal the purses, good books and clean shirts of the noble-minded red man, while he is attending church and Sunday-school.—*Granville Stuart in Maiden (Mont.) Mineral Argus.*

## AN INVITING LOCALITY.

*Correspondence Tacoma (Wash. Ter.) Ledger.*

Our little village takes its name from a mountain called Enumclaw, which stands boldly out from the Cascades, about thirty-eight miles northeast of Tacoma, and has a perpendicular face of about five hundred feet. The Indians have a curious tradition concerning it, which runs about as follows: A party of Indians, camped near its base, were startled by the sounds of thunder, which rolled around the mountain, and the flashes of lightning and fire which played on its summit. The party fled away in fear, for they said it was Enumclaw, the abode of evil spirits, and to this day the Indians superstitiously avoid the mountain.

Enumclaw is located one and one-half miles east of the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge which spans White River, on a beautiful little level prairie on Frank Stevenson's farm, and will be the trading point of the people living between White and Green rivers, a distance of ten miles, and extending from the Cascades to the Muckleshoot Indian reservation. Although the

village is yet new, it now contains a general merchandise store, saloon, boot and shoe store, lumber yard and a large school house, and other buildings will soon be added.

The country known as the Upper White River Valley is one of the fertile and productive valleys of Washington Territory. The soil is very deep, being composed mostly of vegetable formation, and is unsurpassed in the production of grains, hops, vegetables and fruits. The valley offers special inducements to settlers, as it is easily cleared, being covered by a light growth of vine maple, alder and crab-apple, with many small prairies and openings, and is watered by numerous cold, spring creeks, abounding in beautiful trout; bass, newaucum and eel being already too well known to the angler to need mentioning here. Large tracts of this land are still owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and can be purchased on easy terms.

Persons of moderate means coming from the East, intending to locate here, need not go back dispirited on account of not being able to purchase land at the high prices asked in the older-settled valleys, and will, by locating here, not be deprived of the advantages of schools, churches and railroad communication.

That Enumclaw is centrally located in a prosperous farming country is demonstrated by the fact that a petition for a post office, to be located there, received the signatures of over fifty farmers in two days.

## A TYPICAL MINER.

*Helena (Mont.) Herald.*

Dennis Ryan, miner, hotel builder, etc., leaves Helena, on his return to St. Paul, shortly. Back in the early sixties, Ryan, then a boy in his teens, ran away from home, not liking his plodding farm life in Pennsylvania. He took off to the oil regions, where all was bustle. He soon got employment, followed by interests in contracts for ties, lumber, etc., in railroad building. He made considerable money, and his whereabouts was first learned by his parents through remittances which in generous sums reached "the old folks at home." In 1865, Dennis started for Montana, by way of Salt Lake. Arriving late in the autumn he decided to stop in the Mormon city over winter. The next spring he had his passage secured to Helena, but the advice of others prompted him to turn toward Austin, Nevada, instead. In that State he had a varied experience, and accumulated but little coin. After that he drifted back into Utah, and in later years won there the fortune he failed to "catch on to" further west. The famous Horn Silver mine was the property which paid him most. Out of it have come many millions and millions have been the profit share of Dennis. St. Paul, Mr. Ryan's home, has the grandest hotel in all the West. It cost upwards of \$1,200,000 and was mainly built with his money.

## Weight of Wheat.

Judge Kennedy has been testing the weight of wheat. The result shows that the yield of a grain field is very much affected by the weight of the single grain. The test was made on gold scales. It was found that twelve grains of the "little club" wheat weighed six and one-fourth grains; twelve grains of the "fife" weighed six and one-half grains, and twelve grains of the "bluestem" eight grains. This blue stem was, however, a wheat that had been bred up. The blue stem raised by Geo. Delaney weighs seven grains to the twelve. Mr. Delaney states that a sack of his blue stem weighs one hundred and forty pounds, while his club wheat goes one hundred and thirty pounds to the sack. The blue stem grain is so much larger than the club that he sows one and one-half bushels of blue stem to the acre and one and one-fourth bushels of the club. The blue stem commands a higher price, by a few cents per bushel, than the club. Mr. Delaney says that it produces for him an average of five bushels to the acre more than does his club wheat. From what we can learn of the "fife" it is not a success here. It doesn't yield as well as the club.—*Walla Walla (Wash. Ter.) Journal.*

[Written for The Northwest Magazine.]

## RECIPROCITY.

A rift in the wall  
Of the ancient hall,  
Just under the stately eaves,  
Where the soft sunlight  
Gleams gently and bright  
Through the dancing boughs and leaves,  
Which the breezes sway  
In a fitful way  
Against the mouldering pile,  
And lovingly lift  
The leaves from the rift,  
The sun peeping in the while  
On a rosebud pale,  
Young, tiny and frail  
That blushing nestles there,  
Waiting the bliss  
Of the sun's warm kiss  
And breath of the healthful air,  
Which gleefully blows  
The dew o'er the rose  
From off the sheltering eaves—  
Glistening and bright,  
The cordial which night,  
With care, for its nursing leaves.

In return for this—  
The smile and the kiss,  
The breath, the shelter and care—  
The rose, blushing red,  
Uncovered its head,  
Giving perfume to the air.

— T. F. KANE.

## HOME INTERESTS.

FRUIT should be kept where the children can help themselves to it. A barrel of apples will often save a fit of sickness. Three or four eaten every day will do them ever so much good. Never scrimp your children's supply of fruit if you can help it.

OWLS seem now to be the favorite bird for decorative purposes. A room lately seen was papered in gray with a pattern of poppies, lotus and the "shadowy pine." The frieze was a curious one, with owls in ivy bush gazing down into the room with staring eyes. The candelabra were upheld by owls, and the clock between them was surmounted by one more wise looking than his fellows. A lamp with a golden brown shade was also in the form of an owl, and a circular table was upheld by a large enameled owl.

IN taking pills, place them under the tongue, then take a mouthful of water or other liquid and swallow (just as in the act of drinking); this done, look for the pill. Invariably the "I-can't-take-a-pill" patient is astonished, and sometimes he investigates the mouth with his fingers to reassure himself if he has really swallowed the pill. The secret lies in the fact that in the act of drinking the tongue curves back upon itself; the pill, taken by the force of the current, is imperceptibly washed down the esophagus.

THE latest theory concerning Bright's disease and other affections of the kidneys is that they are due to immoderate use of ice water and other chilled beverages. Thirty or forty years ago, a physician asserts, when people slaked their thirst with fresh water from well or pump, kidney disease was virtually unknown. Now, however, the general use of ice in every household and saloon and the multiplication of soda fountains, cause thousands of persons to abruptly shock their heated internal organs with freezing draughts, and kidney troubles have become very prevalent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington *Star* writes: "An invaluable remedy for headache is inhalation and exhalation, which should be performed by standing erect and inflating the lungs to their utmost capacity, keeping the mouth perfectly closed as long as is agreeable to the patient. Then exhale very gently from the open mouth. This, repeated daily, I had almost said hourly, as the patient can bear, will throw off a world of disease, and leave the patient marvelously free, as this operation changes the indolent, sluggish, black blood to bright, red, life-giving blood. The Indians understand this law. The fond mother goes the round before retiring, closing the mouths of the sleepers as the only preventive for keeping cold and disease from the lungs. If the world could or would understand the secret of keeping the mouth shut; live on simple diet; bread made from whole-wheat flour; with milk and fruit in abundance, eschewing all inflammatory food or drink, they would be well armed against cholera or death, till the threescore years and ten allotted to man were reached."



## Fashionable Visiting Cards.

Katherine B. Foote, in *Good Housekeeping*: Cards are always engraved in round script. A married woman's card is two and one-quarter by four inches, and is of the most approved style. In the right-hand corner is her address. If she has a day when she receives it is printed in the left-hand corner. An English fashion puts "West" or "East" after the name or number of the street, but for American use it is an affectation, as here it has always been used before the number, thus—1000 West Twenty-third. A card with the daughter's name is a trifle larger—size two and one-half by four. A card with her husband's name and her own, "Mr. and Mrs. John Jones," is of the same size, or "Dr. and Mrs. Allen." A gentleman's card, married or unmarried, is one and three-quarters by three and one-quarter inches in size, with his address, either house or club, in right-hand corner, and always prefixed by "Mr.," unless he is a military or naval officer, when his rank is named. A clergyman's card is one and three-quarters by three and one-half inches in size, with the name of his church in the left-hand corner and his residence in the right-hand corner. A young lady's card, whether the eldest daughter, Miss Smith, or a youngest daughter, Miss Mary Smith, is two by three and one-half inches in size, all engraved in round script. If people are traveling or moving about they have no address engraved on their cards.

## A Substitute for Buffalo Robes.

When it became apparent that the buffalo was undergoing a very rapid process of extermination, dealers and manufacturers of robes began to cast about for a substitute for the robes which had formed such a universal protection against the rigor of Northern winters for so many years. Many different kinds of pelts were brought into market, the most acceptable being a Russian dog skin, which obtained favor both with manufacturers and consumers, but this is now in danger of being supplanted by the hide of the Galloway cattle, which, aside from the defects

occasioned by branding, is nearly the equal of the famed buffalo hide. The striking resemblance of the Galloway to a buffalo is the subject of constant remark, and it would not be strange if they succeeded the bison in supplying the world with its winter protection. They have the advantage of the buffalo in color and texture of fur to begin with.—*Miles City (Mont.) Journal*.

## Not So Much Clothing Needed.

I lived seven years in Colorado, and have herded

Another "old timer," who was a teamster, invariably went about in the severest weather and most biting winds, with his coat open and his chest perfectly naked and exposed. Surely the street Arabs, who are at once half-starved and half-naked, prove that the power to resist cold is merely a matter of habit, and that we might make ourselves "all face" if we liked, though, doubtless, a modicum of clothing is comfortable, if of doubtful sanitary value. I firmly believe that overcoats are the most fruitful cause of winter colds, and that the best and safest plan is to make little or no difference between summer and winter clothing.—*W. M. Williams, in Clothier and Furnisher*.

## FAMILIARITY

## BREEDS BEAUTY

TOO.—After you come to know people very intimately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their ways make an impression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths. In time the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see. A man that has been married twenty years scarcely knows what his wife looks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, with soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and forty; because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her.

Or, being an indifferent husband, he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think her. You have known men who have married the plainest women and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.



PICTURES IN THE FIRE. [From a painting by C. Manton.]

sheep in weather so cold that the food I took out for lunch froze hard in my pockets—thermometer sometimes fifteen or twenty degrees below zero—and I used to wear less clothing than I do now, although naturally sensitive to cold, owing to a weak circulation. I well remember a half-witted man, Marvin by name (who has since then committed a dreadful crime), who used to get a precarious living by hunting in the mountains, and who, in the coldest winter weather, went about in rags—practically unclothed.

PICTURES IN THE FIRE.—The cool October evenings have come. Fires are lighted once more and the children gather 'round the hearth to watch the ruddy flames and to see in the glowing embers pictures which, by the aid of their imaginations, turn into fairy palaces. In our pretty engraving the old sister tells stories to the wondering little girl and illustrates them with the changing images in the grate.

On productive real estate worth double at sober estimates. Money invested in lots, and buildings erected which will rent for 8 to 25 per cent on cost of lot and house.



## PROSPECTUS OF THE TACOMA OIL COMPANY.

The Tacoma Oil Company was organized under the laws of Washington Territory, March 30, 1885.

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.**  
Divided into 40,000 Shares of \$25 each.  
**NON-ASSESSABLE.**

### OFFICERS:

LEVANT F. THOMPSON.....President.  
WILLIAM B. KELLEY.....Vice President.  
JOHN W. SPRAGUE.....Treasurer.  
WILLIAM H. FIFE.....Secretary.

### TRUSTEES:

Levant F. Thompson, John W. Sprague,  
William H. Fife, William B. Kelley,  
David Lister.

Superintendent.....W. H. Kneeland.

The Tacoma Oil Company was formed for the purpose of boring and drilling wells on the land of the corporation near the town of Elhi, Pierce County, W. T., and other lands in the Territory which the company may acquire the right to mine for oil, iron, coal, gas, gold, silver, copper or other mineral; purchasing, developing and selling oil wells, coal mines, iron mines and other real estate connected with working thereof, and constructing such railways, tramways, wagon roads, pipes and pipe lines for conveying oil, and such tanks, wharves, buildings, and erecting such machinery as may be needed in working said oil wells and mines, and in transporting the productions thereof; to buy and sell real estate, lay off townships and buy and sell town lots.

### PROPERTY.

The company own by purchase, under full covenanted warranty deed, the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, in township twenty north, of range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres, known as the Van Bibber farm, for which the directors have paid the full purchase price in cash.

The company have also leased, on favorable terms, large bodies of land in different parts of Puyallup valley, and purpose utilizing them for mining purposes, hoping to have several oil wells flowing during the next few months.

### MACHINERY.

The company have also purchased and paid for a full set of boring and drilling tools, with boiler, engine and all necessary appurtenances for boring wells, and completed a contract with responsible parties for the immediate erection of the first derrick, putting up the machinery and setting it in motion; and secured, as

### SUPERINTENDENT,

The services of W. H. Kneeland, an experienced, practical man from the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In fact every step has been taken, and every point guarded that in the judgment of the directors would seem likely to lead to a speedy and pronounced success.

### OIL.

Surface oil is found on the land of the company in great abundance and of superior quality, which may be seen during business hours at the office of the company in Fife's building, corner of Pacific Avenue and Ninth Street.

### FLOWING WELLS.

Reliable, experienced experts confidently express the belief that flowing wells will be struck at a depth ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

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Gen Mortgage and Land Grant Gold 6 per cent bonds, due 1921  
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.  
Fond d'Oreille Div. First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1919  
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.  
Dividend bonds, 6 per cent annually, due 1888.

ALSO DEALERS IN OTHER CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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## TO INVESTORS!

FOR SALE—A valuable Mill Property in the centre of a great wheat growing region of the Northwest. For particulars, address

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Dayton, Wash. Ter.

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Northern Pacific First Mortgage, Missouri and Fond d'Oreille Division Bonds and Preferred Dividend Certificates bought and sold.

## MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE,  
MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28, 1885.

The wheat market has been active and very strong during the month. When the new crop began to move prices were about 10 cents lower than they were a year ago on the first of September, but steadily advanced until now they are from 2 to 3 cents higher than at the corresponding time last year. The advance during the month has been 12 to 13 cents, but the market has fallen off a trifle the last day or two leaving the net advance about 10 cents. On the first of September last year prices started in at 81 cents for No 1 hard cash wheat here. This year the starting price was 80 cents. During the month cash wheat has sold up to 91 cents and is now selling at 89 to 90 cents. The feeling is very strong and the general belief is that much higher prices will prevail before the end of the season. Farmers have learned that they can, in a large measure, control the course of the markets this year and have steadily persisted in holding their wheat, and not until there had been an advance of 10 cents per bushel did they begin to market freely. The movement has yet been much lighter than was expected on the rise, and it is not certain that farmers are fully satisfied that this is a good time to sell. There is no doubt that the yield of extra good milling wheat is much below the average crop in the Northwest this year and the shortage in the winter wheat districts makes it necessary for the millers in those sections to come to the Northwest for supplies. Under these circumstances there is sure to be a good demand for all the milling wheat raised and the millers of the Northwest will take no risk in allowing any great amount of it to go by them to the outside mills. They want all they can get to manufacture their high grades of flour and their eagerness to secure supplies is seen in the recent advance in prices, which was almost wholly inspired by the Millers Association. The heaviest receipts of wheat will probably come in October and the lowest prices of the year will prevail then. Many farmers have obligations coming due very soon and will be compelled to sell in order to meet them. The rush of wheat to the principal markets will doubtless break prices temporarily, but after that is over it is reasonable to expect a steady advance until spring. Receipts so far this season have been much lighter than last year up to the same time. Receipts from September 1st to the 28th were 2,138,880 against 2,702,000 for the corresponding time last year. The total receipts during September, 1884, were 3,000,000. The receipts this year for the same month will fall short about 400,000. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices in this market during the month:

	Highest.	Lowest.
No. 1 hard.....	91	80
No. 1 northern.....	86	73
No. 2 northern.....	83	70

Much unfavorable criticism has been passed upon the action of the railroad and warehouse commissioners in changing the technical standard of the grade of No 1 hard wheat and many false and damaging statements have been sent out to millers and receivers in the East regarding it. The facts briefly stated are as follows:

When the commissioners fixed the grades at the beginning of the season they made the mistake of establishing a grade of No. 1 hard which was beyond the producing capabilities of the Northwest. They required that this grade should contain at least 75 per cent of pure Scotch life wheat. This, if strictly adhered to, would shut out nearly all the wheat raised in the Northwest, as only a small proportion of the entire crop contains as high a percentage of hard wheat, and required a grade far above the average of the well-established Minnesota grades, upon which the reputation of the State has been made. It was soon discovered that the inspectors at Duluth were construing the law in the strictest sense, even going so far as to count the kernels to ascertain the exact proportion of hard wheat in a given quantity. The result was that very little of the good milling wheat of Minnesota and Dakota was admitted to the highest grades and the farmers were suffering from the injustice. The commissioners then changed the technical wording of the rule to read, "The No. 1 hard wheat shall be composed mostly of hard Scotch life wheat." It has been claimed that under this rule the standard of the grades would be lowered 25 per cent, but this is not the case. The high standard of Minnesota grades will be rigidly maintained as they have been. The present standard is exactly the same under which the inspection of Minneapolis and Duluth was conducted last year and no complaints were heard then that grades were too low. Inspectors for the State have been instructed to not allow the literal construction of the rule where parties insist that wheat containing 51 per cent of hard wheat shall be admitted to the high grade unless it meets fully the strict requirements of first-class milling wheat. Under the new rule it is estimated that 25 per cent more wheat of the Northwest will come into the grade of No. 1 hard and the farmers of this section will be benefited to the extent of millions of dollars, while the millers of the East will get just as good wheat as they ever had or would have received had the former impracticable standard been maintained.

The situation on the milling platform has been changed from idleness to great activity. On the fourth of July the water was turned off the canal to allow necessary repairs to be made and from that time till the twenty-first of the present month the bulk of the milling capacity of the city has been idle. For 2 months from 3 to 5 mills have been able to run at intervals and have turned out from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels of flour per day. Last week there were 21 mills running turning out an average of 28,000 barrels per day and the production at the present time is kept up to the highest figure possible. During the idleness of the mills the flour market was greatly depressed and prices were at times below the actual cost of production. The recent advance in the wheat markets has had a stimulating effect on flour and millers have been able to make contracts at much better prices. The advance has ranged from 25 to 40 cents per barrel and orders for large amounts have been secured on the basis of this advance. Prices in this market are as follows: Patents in sacks to local dealers, \$5 to \$5.20; in barrels for shipment, \$5.15 to \$5.20; delivered at New England points, \$5.70 to \$6; New York, \$5.60 to \$5.90; low grades here, \$2.25 to \$3; bakers', \$4 to \$4.25.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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May, '83—cu.

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Bellows, Vises, Blacksmith and Wagon Supplies,

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April, '83—cu.

## CHEAPNESS OF LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

From an article by Thomas Doerse, of Duluth.

These remarks would be incomplete without a few facts showing the development and beneficial effects of the great Lake Superior system of cheap water transportation upon the immense empire in area to the west of it.

The receipts of coal at the head of the lake have increased from 60,000 tons in 1880 to 600,000 tons in 1885. The receipts of wheat there have increased from 1,500,000 bushels in 1880 to 14,000,000 in 1884. The elevator and storage capacity increased from 540,000 bushels in the spring of 1880 to 9,400,000 bushels this year, and 3,000,000 more to be immediately built. As a wheat market it has grown from daily sales of a few car loads no longer than 1884 to a wheat market second only to the amount of its daily sales to Chicago, with everything tending to show its daily wheat transactions will equal even that "modern marvel" in the coming year. That has built up there a busy population of some 20,000 from about 4,000 in 1880. Receipts of Montana shipments in 1884, at the head of Lake Superior for cheap water transportation East, took marine insurance of about \$4,000,000, and so far this year shows a large increase over last year. Additional to this amount last year also saw the beginning of Montana cattle shipments to the improved waterway of Lake Superior, that in a near future will exceed the value of the shipments of wheat there, be that value what it may. This improved waterway has made possible the opening of the iron deposits of this State. Those of the Minnesota Iron Company, opened last year, will ship from their port of Two Harbors, twenty-eight miles east of the head of the lake, some 250,000 tons, equal to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat. This waterway has given to the hard-working producers of the Northwest, by means of its cheap water transportation freight rates, from Duluth alongside the ocean steamers or into elevators at New York, at an average rate this season of a fraction less than six cents per bushel, and as low as two and one-half cents to alongside ocean steamers at Montreal. A good proportion of grain that has left there this season has been carried to Buffalo, 1,030 miles, for one and one-half cents per bushel, or less than the usual elevator charges from cars to elevators.



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A. PUGH, - - General Manager.



At a certain battle of the late war a Federal chaplain happened to get into the vicinity of a battery of artillery which was hotly engaged. The Confederate shells were plowing furrows about the guns, and the cannoneers were grimly and actively at work to answer shot for shot. The chaplain addressed himself to a sergeant, who was very efficient but at the same time rather profane, in the following words: "My friend, if you go on this way can you expect the support of Divine Providence?" "Ain't expectin' it," said the sergeant. "The Ninth New Jersey has been ordered to support this battery." — *Southern Bivouac.*

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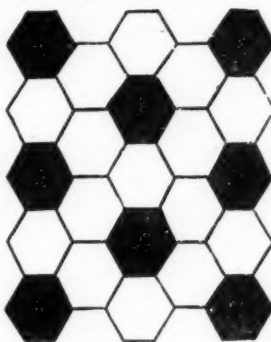
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Depot and Steamboat Landing.

## NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

PLACER gold has recently been found in the Sweet Grass hills north of Fort Benton, Montana. A number of miners are now at work there.

THE Red River Paper Mill at Fergus Falls, Minn., has begun operations. Fergus Falls has a remarkably good water power and is fast becoming an important manufacturing town.

SINCE the Minneapolis Union elevator was originally planned it has twice been made higher and enlarged, until now it will hold 2,000,000 bushels of grain. This makes it the largest elevator in the world, and it doubtless stands in the same position as to equipment. The electric light will be introduced at once.—*Northwestern Miller*.

AWAY out at Square Butte, in Western Dakota, a farmer named J. F. Vlamings Kiebert is successfully making the little round E-lam cheeses, which are a specialty of the Holland dairies, and have a reputation all over the world. He had a lot of them on exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair, among the products of Dakota shown in the Northern Pacific section.

ONE of the best paying investments now offered in Bozeman is an oatmeal and graham flour plant. A gentleman who has engaged in the business and knows whereof he speaks says that such an enterprise would yield large returns if located here. Certain it is that a very large amount of this kind of food is shipped to Bozeman yearly and that brought into Montana is very large.—*Bozeman Chronicle*.

THE Northern Pacific is now running through trains to Minnewaukan on Devils Lake, Dakota. Commencing Tuesday next, semi-weekly stages will be run between Minnewaukan and Condo, Dunseith, St. John, and Battineau. By this route the stage ride from the Turtle Mountains and Mouse River country will be reduced from twenty-five to forty-five miles, and the time correspondingly so. Arrangements have also been made to ticket passengers through to Fort Totten.

LAKE DISCOVERED IN THE CASCADES.—A lake twelve miles long and six wide, supposed to be the source of the Cedar and Snoqualmie rivers, has been discovered in the Cascade Mountains, to the north. The waters abound in fish; the beaver makes it a home, and mountain sheep and other game are numerous in the vicinity. Messrs. Hill and Imloch, of Tacoma, are said to be the only white men who have visited this lake. An Indian trail was found leading to it but from appearances had not been used for many years. Its elevation is 4,500 feet.

THE receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for the crop year of 1884, ending September 1st, were 32,000,000 bushels, an increase of 9,000,000 over 1883. New York is the only city in the United States which receives more wheat than Minneapolis, Chicago having been outstripped last year. The combined receipts of Minneapolis and St. Paul exceed those of New York, and make them the greatest primary wheat markets in the United States. The shipments of flour from Minneapolis last crop year were nearly 500,000 barrels more than during 1883.

FRANK HARRINGTON threshed from eighty acres on his ranch 2,272 bushels of flax, and from twenty-one acres seven hundred bushels of brewing barley. His flax crop, after all expenses are paid, will yield him at the lowest estimate, fifteen dollars per acre. One thousand two hundred dollars clear profit on eighty acres of flax should satisfy anyone. This is an item worth looking into. Farmers should raise crops having the most money in them. If flax and barley pay better than wheat the matter should be looked into.—*Farmington (Idaho) Post*.

CITIES cannot be built up by a simple turn of the wrist; communities cannot be long held in subjection by adverse circumstances thrown around them for their enslavement. They will rebel and seek out less exacting masters. The uncomfortable fact that the producers everywhere south of Snake River get ten

cents less a bushel for their wheat than their neighbors across the river cannot long be allowed to stand as a menace to progress. The difference in one year's aggregate represents a sum that would open a way to commercial freedom. This is beginning to force itself on public recognition.—*Walla Walla (Wash. Ter.) Journal*.

THE *Farmers' Advocate*, of St. Paul, started about three months ago to fill the evident want of a first-class independent weekly for Minnesota farmers and stockmen, is coming fully up to the measure of its promises. It is carefully edited and handsomely printed and has definite ideas and aims. Capt. Castle, late of the *Dispatch*, is the editor and D. E. Myers the general business manager. Each number consists of sixteen pages a little larger than those of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE. The subscription price is two dollars a year. We take pleasure in recommending the paper to the numerous classes of readers whose interests it intelligently represents.

GRANVILLE STEWART is and always has been the friend of the cowboy, and his resolution at Helena should be written in letters of gold on parchment and given to him by the grateful cowboys of Dakota and Montana. The resolution passed at the Miles City convention, prohibiting any owner from employing a cowboy who owned stock branded with a separate brand from his employer's was a virtual death-blow to a cowboy saving his money and put a premium on spending it for whisky and gambling. Owing to Mr. Stewart's influence, this resolution was unanimously repealed and now the cowboy is encouraged to save his money and invest it in cattle.—*Bad Lands Cowboy*.

AT the Portland (Oregon) Savings Bank can be seen the \$20 gold piece found in the stomach of a cow slaughtered at McMinnville, which has been the subject of considerable comment. It was sent down by the McMinnville Bank to be sold, and it was found to be worth \$16.25. It bears date of 1870, but of course it is difficult to say how long it has taken the animal which swallowed it to digest \$3.75 of it. The milling is all worn off, and the edge is smooth and rounded. The head of Liberty was worn away but little more than the flat space around it, and the design of the obverse is also quite distinct. The manure pile adjoining the stable occupied by this cow is understood to be the centre of the latest placer gold excitement in Oregon.

A FINE COUNTRY.—Lieut. O'Neal and military exploring party have returned from their trip in the Olympic Mountains south of Port Angeles. They were recalled, it seems, by telegraph and messenger, without completing the object of the expedition, viz., to cross the mountains. Lieut. O'Neal confirms reports of an extensive and fertile rolling country back of the foothills. He went out over a trail cut some twelve miles from Angeles, and penetrated fifteen miles from that in a southeasterly direction. He also explored the open country spoken of for about forty miles in length, parallel with the straits. He reports that he found good range for millions of live stock. The grass is rank and tall, and is a kind of blue grass on the lower levels, varied by bunch grass on the elevations. It is thought the exploration will lead to extensive stock-raising enterprises.—*Port Townsend (Wash. Ter.) Argus*.



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**JEALOUSY OF WESTERN TOWNS.**

Next to a railroad for itself, the great desire of Cleopatra is to have the one that comes to Rival extended westward, so that that city may lose its present importance as a terminus. To a looker-on, the local jealousy of neighboring towns is amusing. The typical Western man thinks that he can prove by mathematics and geography that the city in which he has cast his lot cannot fail of greatness, and one chief object of his life is to advance its interests. The events which cause anxiety to the residents, such as prevailing sickness or town disturbances, are seldom mentioned in the local paper. It would not be politic. They might hinder immigration. But whatever is detrimental to a rival town is promptly and fully reported. A man comes into Rival by rail and inquires for Cleopatra. "Cleopatra?" says the Rivalite. "Seems to me I've heard of such a place. Hello, you" (turning to another), "Do you know where Cleopatra is?" "Why, yes," is the answer, "I believe there is a little place by that name off south, but there don't nobody go there, and there ain't no road to it, only a cow path." Even the transient visitor is soon influenced by the local enthusiasm, and is ready to affirm that all the advantages of the region are concentrated in the spot where he happens to be.—*Southwestern Kansas in Atlantic Monthly.*

"DAKOTA," said Maj. Edwards, of the *Fargo Argus*, to a *Duluth Herald* reporter, recently, "is the only Territory in the Union that ever paid a revenue to the postal department above the expenditures for mail service, and she pays more postal revenue than twelve Southern states that cast their electoral votes for Mr. Cleveland. Dakota cast 83,000 votes at the last election, 69,000 of which were Republican. We have the largest wheat farms; the largest area of arable land in any territory or state; we have more miles of railroad than all the rest of the territories; we have more newspapers *per capita*; and less illiteracy than any state of the same population. Our wheat commands the highest price in the world's markets, and in agriculture, manufactures, business establishments and all that goes to make up a great state, Dakota is marching on."

A GOOD WORD FOR BACHELORS.—I must here say a word for the bachelors, partly in self-defense. Yes, the brave, noble and generous bachelors ever lead the van of civilization into the wildest wilderness and the most distant lands. It was them that in the forests of America made the first break and the timid, faltering married men followed in the wake. And so it has been throughout the great broad West, in the march of civilization westward bachelors have always held the picket line and outposts.—*Cor. La Conner (Wash. Ter.) Mine.*

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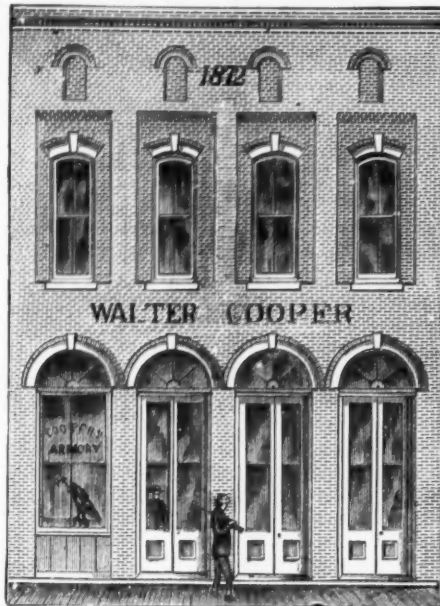
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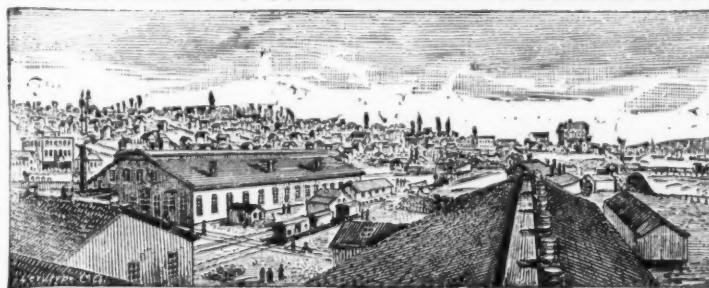
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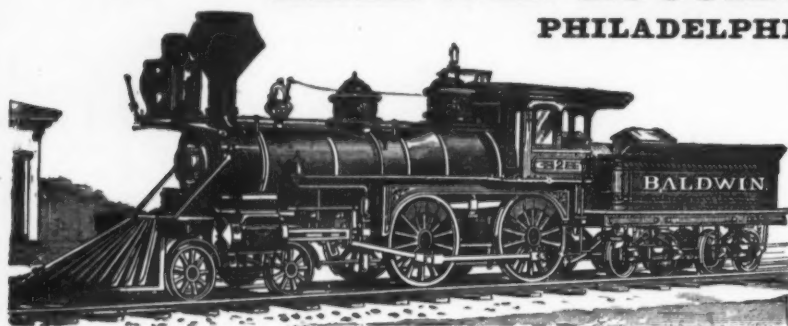
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On the banks o' Deer Crick, there's the place for me —  
Worter slidin' past you, jes' as clear as it can be —  
See yer shadder in it, and the shadder of the sky,  
And the shadder of the buzzard as he goes alazin' by;  
Shadder of the pizen vines, and shadder of the trees,  
And I almos' said the shadder of the sunshine and the breeze!  
Well, I never seed the ocean, ner I never seed the sea,  
But on the banks o' Deer Crick is grand enough for me!

—James W. Riley in the Indianapolis Journal.

Goodhart (hospitable but deaf) — "Hello, Jones, old man, you're looking wretchedly. Come up and take dinner with us." Jones — "You really must excuse me. I'm going to the funeral of a very dear friend." Goodhart — "Eh? What? Friend? Why, bring your friend along." — Life.

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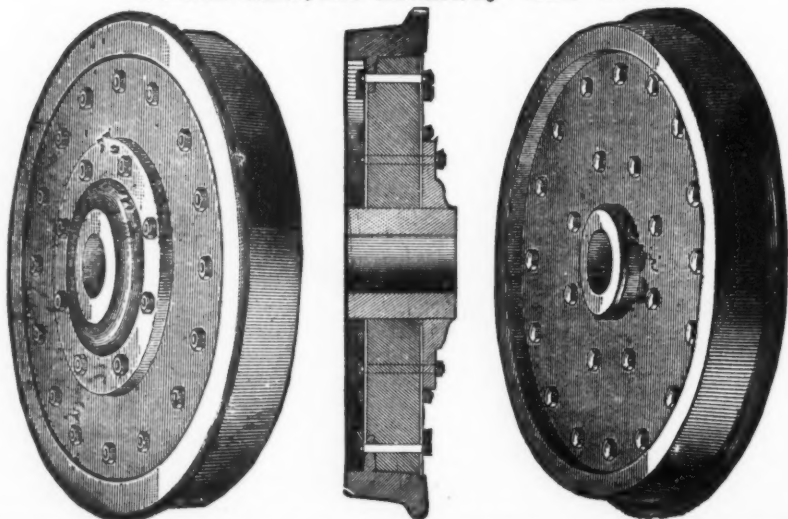
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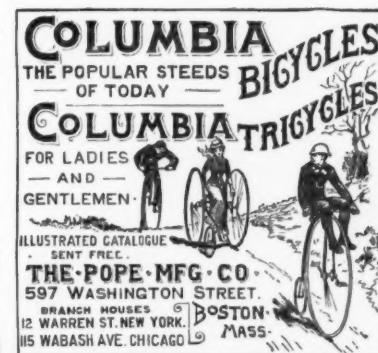
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## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

## A General Taste For Mutton.

"We all like sheep," the tenors shrill  
Begin, and then the church is still,  
While back and forth across the aisle  
Is seen to pass the "catching smile."

"We all like sheep," the altos moan  
In low and rich and mellow tone,  
While broader grows the merry grin  
And nose gets further off from chin.

"We all like sheep," the sopranos sing  
Till all the choir wake and ring;  
The young folks titter, and the rest  
Suppress the laugh in bursting chest.

"We all like sheep," the basses growl—  
The titter grows into a howl,  
And e'en the deacon's face is graced  
With wonder at the singers' taste.

"We all like sheep," runs the refrain,  
And then, to make their meaning plain,  
The singers all together say:  
"We all, like sheep, have gone astray."

"What class of boarders have you?" he asked of the landlady, while looking at the fourth floor back. "Fashionable people?" "Yes, indeed," she replied. "Some of the biggest bugs in town board with me."—*Hartford Times.*

Cowboy—"Stranger, there's some good men in this gang, you betcher life. Do you see that quiet, inoffensive little man over there? You wouldn't think, to look at him, that he'd killed his dozen or more men; would you?" Tenderfoot—"Goodness, gracious, no! Has he?" Cowboy—"You bet, pard; he's a doctor." Tenderfoot—"O, I see."—*Chicago Rambler.*

A man went into the country last Sunday for a walk. He carried his overcoat on his arm, but, finding it burdensome, hung it on a fence. Taking a card from his pocket, he wrote: "Do not touch this coat; infected with small pox." He came back two hours later and found the card, upon which was written, underneath his warning: "Thanks for the coat; I've had the small pox."

An individual applies to the cab company for a situation. "Do you know how to drive?" "Yes, sir." "You know that you must be polite with all your passengers?" "Ah!" "And honest. For example, what would you do if you should find in



[Doe. n't Care if he Does.

Reformer, earnestly: "MY FRIEND, DO YOU DRINK?"

Stranger: "YES, WHERE SHALL WE GO?"—*Life.*

your cab a pocketbook containing \$10,000?" "Nothing at all. I should live on my income."—*French Paper.*

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES—Teacher (to Sunday-school class)—"Now, boys, in placing your offerings on the plate, I want each to recite some appropriate verse." Stephen (placing a penny on the plate)—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." John—"God loveth a cheerful giver." Teacher—"Very good." To the next boy, who is inclined to keep his penny. "Come, Thomas, why

particular storm I allude to, a barrel was lying out doors with both ends knocked out. The bung-hole was open and on the upper side, and, gentlemen, although it may seem exaggerated to those who have never seen a Montana rain, it is nevertheless a cold fact that the water rained in at that bung-hole faster than it could run out at both ends." The Salt Lake man arose and proudly and triumphantly marched out of the room. The silence that followed was only broken by the wailing and gnashing of teeth.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

do you hesitate? Speak loud, so that all may hear." Thomas (reluctantly)—"A—A fool and his money are soon parted."—*Life.*

Mr. Choate was sitting in his law office when a young man, who takes great pride in his family connections, and has a pretty high opinion of himself generally, entered and introduced himself somewhat as follows:

"I am J. Rensselaar Jones."

"Ah," replied Mr. Choate "take a chair."

"I am—er—the son-in-law, you know, of Gov. Smith."

"Indeed!" replied Mr. Choate, "take two chairs."—*New York Journal.*

HOW IT RAINS IN MONTANA.—It is related that, at a recent meeting of liars in Idaho, a Salt Lake stage man demoralized the whole crowd. After each individual liar had told his toughest story the Salt Lake man squared himself off, glanced contemptuously over the crowd, and said: "Among the most remarkable sights I ever saw was a Montana rain storm. You never saw it rain if you have never been in Montana. During the

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